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U.S. vs. Qadhafi: Test of Wills in Chad War

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have indicated that they regard the conflict in Chad as a major test of wills with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

They assert that Colonel Qadhafi has made no effort to disguise his plan of controlling Chad and eventually unifying all of Africa's Moslems under the Libyan banner.

Because of the Libyan leader's declared goal of a Greater Islamic State and his disdain for the independent African states created from former European colonies, the situation in Chad is deemed very serious by the administration.

Officials said Thursday that if Colonel Qadhafi, working through Goukouni Oueddei, former president of Chad, was able to overthrow the government of Hissene Habre, it was likely to cause problems for such countries as Sudan, Niger, Nigeria, Egypt, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Senegal, all of which are pro-Western and all of which, in varying degrees, feel threatened by Libya.

There is a pause in the fighting now, but U.S. officials said that Libya, having helped Chadian rebels seize about half the country, was rushing in additional forces for a possible new offensive aimed at the capital of Ndjamena.

"I guess you could say we are coming to a crunch," an administration official said. "Qadhafi may try to push on further south, or he might be planning to partition Chad and avoid a battle with the French, but even that would be unacceptable to us and to everybody else since that would permanently destabilize Chad and put Libyan troops right on the western borders of the Sudan."

"American policy is for Libya to get out of Chad," he said. "The Libyans should not be in Chad. We have to show the Libyans they cannot win in Chad. We also

have to do what we can to get the Africans united in pressing Qadhafi out."

Colonel Qadhafi has sent troops into Chad before, but each time was prevailed upon to withdraw. In 1981, by an ironic twist, Mr. Goukouni, who then was president of Chad and who had invited the Libyans into Chad, asked him to pull his forces out. Mr. Goukouni lost out several months later in a power struggle with Mr. Habre.

The United States had backed Mr. Habre with Central Intelligence Agency funds when he was operating out of Sudan and when Libyan forces were in Chad. But when the Libyans left, the United States

spiritually united through the Koran, there is a connection between Arab unity and Islam," a Nigerian scholar, Oye Ogundimu, wrote in the current issue of International Security, a journal published at Harvard University. "Only the artificial political boundaries, created by the former colonial powers, and the reactionary regimes in the Arab states prevent the realization of total unity."

Colonel Qadhafi has been accused of financing or directing subversive plots in such varied countries as Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Egypt, Tunisia, Ghana, Upper Volta, Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, and Mali. He has also been accused by the United States of sending assassination teams abroad and of providing haven for many known terrorists, including the plotters of the 1972 Munich Olympics killings.

The Reagan administration, from the start, has singled out Colonel Qadhafi for special attention. It has severed relations with Libya and banned the import of oil from there.

Mr. Ogundimu and others have said that given the discontent inside of Libya, the signs of occasional mutiny in Colonel Qadhafi's 55,000-man army and his \$13-billion arsenal, the Libyan leader seems almost eager to embark on foreign adventures.

Although France is also concerned about Libya's moves in Africa, it has refused, in part for economic reasons, to treat Colonel Qadhafi as a pariah. It buys oil from Libya and argues that it is important to keep lines of communication open with the Libyans.

President Francois Mitterrand has also sought to distance his policy toward Chad from Washington's. But U.S. officials in the White House, Pentagon and State Department said Thursday that U.S. and French policy has been closely coordinated.

A State Department official said: "I can't remember a crisis with better consultation between Paris and Washington. Mitterrand's problem is that it is a test of French policy not to be seen marching arm in arm with America."



Colonel Moamer Qadhafi

Troops Are Sent To West Nigeria In Voter Clashes

By John de St. Jorre
Washington Post Service

KADUNA, Nigeria — Police and army reinforcements are being moved into two western Nigerian states to counter a wave of violence in which more than 80 persons have been killed in disputes over gubernatorial elections.

President Shagari's federal government has relied on local police to quell the disturbances. But government sources in Kaduna say he will not hesitate to declare a state of emergency and use the army if the situation worsens.

[In the first official reaction to the violence, a statement released by President Shagari's office condemned "wanton acts of arson and thuggery," which it said were incited by leading politicians. The Associated Press reported from Lagos, the capital.]

The violence erupted a week ago in the states of Oyo and Ondo, where the Yoruba tribe is dominant, after incumbent governors were defeated by opponents belonging to Mr. Shagari's party, the National Party of Nigeria. That party has won 13 of the 19 state elections. The governors alleged vote-rigging and intimidation, and their supporters took to the streets.

A wave of arson and killing swept through some of the main towns despite curfews and police action. In Akure, the capital of Ondo state, the Federal Electoral Commission's office was burned down and fatalities included several leading members of Mr. Shagari's party. One of the leaders reportedly was set on fire outside his house by political opponents. The death toll, according to the police, reached 82.

In contrast to the peaceful conduct of the presidential elections two weeks ago that gave President Shagari a second four-year term in office, many of the gubernatorial elections have been accompanied by controversy and violence.

In the north, a calculated show of force — by the mobile police in the big cities of Kano and Kaduna and by army units guarding key buildings — has resulted in quiet.

The most serious trouble has been in Oyo and Ondo in the Yoruba west and in Anambra, one of the two Ibo-dominated eastern states, where a close race resulted in the

Soviet Youth, 'Not Afraid,' Goes Home

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A Soviet diplomat's 16-year-old son, who was thought to have run away from his parents in order to stay in the United States, returned to Moscow on Friday insisting he was "not afraid" to come home. The Soviet Union formally protested the U.S. intervention in his case as a violation of diplomatic immunity.

Smiling broadly, Andrei V. Berzhkov and his father, Valentin, a first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, met briefly with U.S. reporters as they arrived.

"I'm very glad to be back," the boy said. Asked if he was pleased to leave the United States, he said, "Yes, glad to leave."

Within an hour of the Berzhkovs' arrival, the official news agency Tass said the Foreign Ministry had told the U.S. Embassy, "The government of the United States has grossly violated its own commitments under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations by its actions" toward the Berzhkovs.

The Russians said the family had been "outside [the] jurisdiction" of the United States — a critical reference to the U.S. refusal to allow the Berzhkovs to leave until Andrei



Flanked by his parents, Andrei V. Berzhkov arrives at Dulles International Airport near Washington to fly home.

Marine General, an Africa Veteran, Named to Command French in Chad

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NDJAMENA, Chad — The French government named one of its most experienced marine paratrooper officers Friday to take command of the French forces deployed in Chad.

Brigadier General Jean Poli, 54, a veteran of the Algerian War, will take overall command of Operation Manta, which has been described as the biggest show of military force by France in more than 20 years.

General Poli also served in Djibouti and as a military adviser in Zaire. He will replace Colonel Bernard Messas, overall commander of French forces in Chad.

General Poli will be in charge of setting up a line of French strongpoints to deter an attack across the Chad government's defensive line on the 15th parallel and with recognizing, rearming and retraining President Hissene Habre's 4,000-man army.

There are more than 1,000 French troops in Chad, with reserves stationed in the Central African Republic to the south, and more than 2,000 Zairian troops in support of Mr. Habre's government.

Military sources quoted by news agencies here said that France will also send fighter aircraft to Ndjamena, Chad's capital.

The French planes would join three Mirage-5 planes of the Zaire Air Force, which has provided air cover for Ndjamena since early this month. Chad has no air force of its own.

A high-ranking French military source refused to confirm or deny that the planes would be sent or that they would be landing Friday or Saturday in Ndjamena. The Washington Post reported.

United Press International reported from Ndjamena that Major Yves Veronneau said a squadron of French Jaguars "will arrive in Ndjamena soon, for a few hours, perhaps a few days." He denied that Mirage-jets were being sent.

France did not want to commit the planes until an anti-aircraft missile system had been installed around Ndjamena. "The system is now in place," said a military source quoted by The Washington Post.

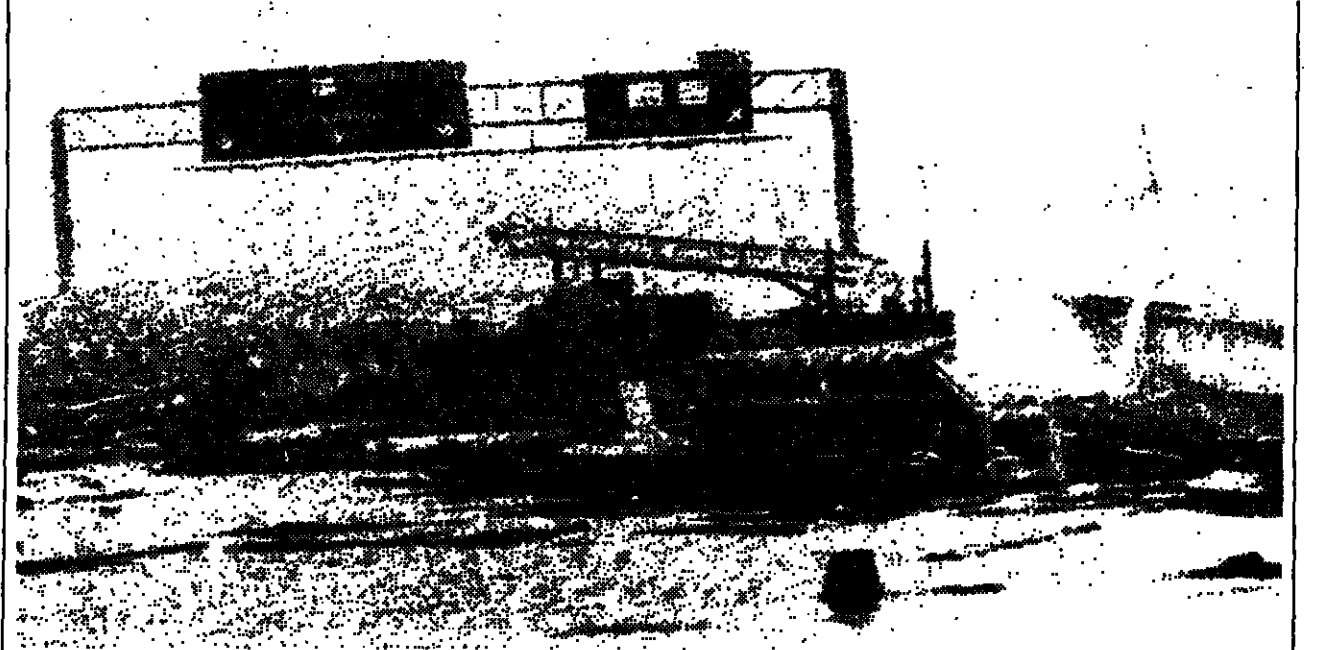
There has been a weeklong halt in the fighting in Chad, the first since

Elderly Earn More Per Capita Than U.S. Average

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new census study shows the elderly in the United States are much better off than previously believed and, in fact, better off than the average American. Their per-capita after-tax income was \$6,300 in 1980, compared with \$5,964 for the population as a whole.

That is the most striking finding from a Census Bureau survey of 63,000 households that for the first time provides authoritative breakdowns of before-tax and after-tax



HURRICANE'S AFTERMATH — The storm designated Alicia littered the Houston-to-Galveston highway with boats and debris. The hurricane left at least six persons dead and millions of dollars in damage. Page 3.



An Israeli soldier inspects a fortified trench built above Lebanon's Awali River in preparation for a troop pullback.

Israeli Troops Digging In to Redraw Front Line in Lebanon

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

DIR EL HAROU, Lebanon — Amid great swells of dust hundreds of feet above the Awali River, the Israeli Army is digging in to new defensive positions for an open-ended occupation of southern Lebanon.

The tranquility of this mountain village is shattered daily by the sound of Israeli tractors removing tons of dirt and rocks from the side of the mountain and loading them into trucks that carry them slowly to the top. There, an army observation post is gradually taking shape.

Israeli soldiers soon will have a commanding and protected view of the narrow gorge where the Awali flows. They will also be able to watch the red-roofed Christian monasteries north of the river and the string of mountains known as the Chuf that runs north, disappearing in clouds and haze.

There will be several such observation posts along the new Israeli line, as well as larger army bases to supply them and serve as strongholds. Roads are being built and materials are being stockpiled nearby. Israeli trucks are hauling nonessential equipment from the

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Car Bomb Wrecks a Hospital In Lebanon; 1 Dead, 19 Hurt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — A car bomb exploded Friday outside a private hospital in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, killing one person and wounding at least 19, including patients, a police spokesman said.

In another development, Beirut's leading Moslem leftist organization, the Murabitoun, said it was ready to take up arms to redress what it described as an imbalance with heavily armed Christian Phalangist militias.

The two incidents undermined the fear that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the mountains east of Beirut could touch off new sectarian violence unless Christians and Moslems made peace.

The wounded in the bombing, some of whom were in serious condition, were taken to nearby hospitals for treatment. The Phalangist radio said there were 25 casualties, including some killed. There was no confirmation of the report.

"The explosion was caused by a bomb, which was concealed in a car," the state-run National News Agency said. "The building was severely damaged."

The device was placed near the headquarters of one of Tripoli's many warring factions, the October 24 Movement, which opposes the presence of Syrian troops in northern Lebanon.

Tripoli, which is 42 miles (67 kilometers) north of Beirut, has been the scene of recurring fighting between the city's pro-Syrian, pro-Iraqi, pro-Libyan, Moslem fundamentalist and Communist-oriented militia groups. A car bomb placed outside a mosque two weeks ago killed as many as 20 persons and wounded 50.

The warning from the Murabitoun organization came in protest against Tuesday's visit to Beirut by the Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, who inspected a Phalangist guard of honor in Christian East Beirut.

The group said in a statement it had already "rehabilitated" its fighting units and added that it was "watching events to declare zero hour to confront any military or other challenge against our people."

Murabitoun said that if the Christian militias remained the only group carrying arms openly in Beirut that it would be forced to adopt a "military alternative."

The organization, which played a major role in the 1975-1976 Christian-Moslem civil war, was disarmed like other Moslem and leftist groups when the Lebanese Army took control of West Beirut in October after the Israeli invasion.

Although West Beirut has been theoretically disarmed, diplomats say arms are trickling in again in response to increasing sectarian tensions.

Mr. Arens, in an interview published Friday in the Tel Aviv newspaper Ma'ariv, said that if an agreement to end the area's sectarian fighting "is not reached before our departure, everything is possible and there is no room at all for optimism. The agreement must be reached before Israel leaves and the Lebanese Army moves in."

The conservative Tel Aviv newspaper Yediot Ahronot took a similar tone, saying that after the Israeli pullout, "a bitter battle will commence in the Chuf mountains."

Israeli troops moved into the Chuf region after the invasion and now provide nominal security in the area, from which Druze Moslem artillery batteries have nonetheless launched attacks on Christian sectors of Beirut.

In Jerusalem, the U.S. special envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, met Friday with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other officials and discussed Israeli steps to ward off "upheavals in the region."

Later, Mr. McFarlane went to Cairo for talks with President Hosni Mubarak on the stalled negotiations to get foreign troops out of Lebanon.



Benigno S. Aquino Jr. packing at home in Newton, Massachusetts, in preparation for his return to the Philippines.

Polish Union Of Writers Is Dissolved Group Was Under Attack Over Dissident Members

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland's Communist rulers dissolved the Polish writers' union Friday, the official news agency PAP reported.

PAP said the decision to dissolve the union was made "after its leadership had rejected all proposals to positively resolve problems and after all available means of persuasion had been exhausted."

After the declaration of martial law in December 1981, the writers' union, ZLP, came under strong government pressure to renounce its ties with the Solidarity union and purge its ranks of writers regarded as "anti-socialist."

At a congress in 1981, Solidarity established a formal alliance with the writers' union to promote literary, cultural and educational undertakings independent of the authorities.

PAP said the writers union's board had "adopted a program contrary to the traditions and statutes of the union and to the political principles of the Polish People's Republic."

It said dissolution of the organization opened the way for the re-birth of an association grouping writers "working for the good of literary and cultural life."

The union's vice president, Andrzej Biam, said the dissolution had come as a complete surprise.

"My colleagues and I thought that the authorities might try to change the makeup of the ZLP board, but we never expected them to dissolve the entire organization," Mr. Biam said.

He said the writers planned to appeal to the Interior Ministry, but added: "I doubt if it will do any good. The decision appears final."

The writers' union was one of the last major strongholds of opposition to the authorities. Organized workers, farmers, students, journalists, actors and artists had already been dissolved.

The Polish media, escalating a campaign against Lech Walesa, the Solidarity chairman, assailed him Friday, as a "ridiculous figure" whose main concern is "to persuade U.S. bankers that they would lose their money by getting involved in economic relations with Poland."

The attack, distributed by PAP, broadcast on radio and published in all Warsaw dailies, was the harshest criticism yet in a drive to discredit Mr. Walesa. He and the leader of the Solidarity underground, Zbigniew Bujak, have endorsed a call from the Gdansk shipyard for a work slowdown starting Monday if authorities do not begin talks with Mr. Walesa on reviving free trade unions.

Mr. Walesa said Friday that he was convinced that demonstrations at the end of the month would be peaceful. Solidarity has called for demonstrations on Aug. 31, the third anniversary of the Gdansk agreements between Solidarity leaders and the authorities authorizing free trade unions.

"Violence is not the right tactic. I am convinced that there will be no popular outburst or street riots," Mr. Walesa said by telephone from Poland in an interview broadcast by French television.

"The government's strategy is to provoke riots and consequently arrest the most courageous and the best among us," he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Protesters Tear Up Track in Pakistan

KARACHI, Pakistan (Reuters) — Several hundred people tore up more than 500 meters (460 yards) of railroad track in Sindh province Thursday night as anti-government protests continued, police sources said Friday.

The police arrested dozens of suspects, railway officials said. The protesters were demanding an end to martial law. Airway and railway police in the province were put on alert for sabotage and hijackings after a pilot engine inspecting tracks derailed at the protest site, near Ghod.

Six towns in Sindh, where protests against President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq began Sunday, are now under military control. Police said 12 persons had been killed in riots there in the past two days, the latest a 9-year-old boy who died of his injuries Friday in a hospital at Dadu.

Lendl Denies He Will Defect to U.S.

MASON, Ohio (Reuters) — Ivan Lendl, the Czechoslovak tennis star, denied Friday there was any truth to a London newspaper report that he was ready to defect to the United States.

At a press conference, Mr. Lendl, the world's second-ranked tennis player, said: "I've no idea how the story originated. It's not the first time, is it? It will blow off like a balloon in a few hours."

The story in Friday's Daily Mail had stated that, according to Czechoslovak exile sources, the 23-year-old millionaire was going to defect to the United States, where he already spends almost six months each year. He is playing now in a tournament here.

Soares Asks EC Decision on Portugal

ATHENS (AP) — Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal on Friday called for an immediate decision on his country's request to join the European Community.

"We can't accept any more excuses or delay," Mr. Soares said at a news conference. "Negotiations over Portugal's accession have lasted five years and there is no reason why Portugal should continue to be excluded."

Mr. Soares, in Greece on a three-day visit, also stressed that the decision on Portuguese entry should not be influenced by Spain's recent application to join the Common Market. He said his country's bid to join the EC was the major topic of discussion with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

Austria Agrees to Lead-Free Gasoline

SALZBURG (AP) — Austria, following the example of West Germany, plans to introduce lead-free gasoline on Jan. 1, 1986, Health Minister Kurt Streyer said Friday.

He announced the decision after a meeting with the West German interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann. "We fully join the federal republic" in the project, Mr. Streyer said. Removal of lead from gasoline is seen as a vital measure to reduce pollution of the environment.

Mr. Zimmermann expressed the hope that France and Italy, so far known to object to such a project, would follow suit.

Spain, Morocco Sign Fishing Accord

RABAT (Reuters) — A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday that Spain and Morocco had signed a fishing accord for southern Spain and the Canary Islands, removing an irritant in their relations.

The four-year accord was reached after King Hassan II agreed Thursday to relax a five-month ban on fishing in a security zone off Western Sahara aimed at denying Polisario guerrillas a chance of being supplied by sea.

Morocco considers the zone militarily sensitive because of its war against the guerrillas fighting for control of Western Sahara. The king told the visiting Spanish foreign minister, Fernando Morán, that Spanish fishermen would be allowed to operate in the northern part of the waters, those nearest to the Canary Islands. Failure to agree threatened to bring deterioration in relations.

For the Record

BLANKENBERG, Belgium (AP) — Sextuplets born to a woman who took fertility drugs were in "very good condition" Friday, hospital officials in this North Sea resort community said. The sextuplets, five boys and a girl, were given better than an 80-percent chance of survival.

Study Reveals Elderly in U.S. Earning More Than Average

(Continued from Page 1) averages were \$7,426 and \$7,572, respectively.

The new figures are almost certain to become factors in the intergenerational politics that have developed around Social Security and Medicare.

It narrows the rich-poor income gap only about 10 percent, said Gordon W. Green Jr., an assistant chief of the Census Bureau's population division. The study showed that the people in the poorest fifth of all households received 4.1 percent of income before taxes and 4.9 percent after taxes; the upper fifth had 44.2 percent before and 40.6 percent after.

• Total tax rates, because of the progressive nature of the federal and some state income taxes, rose steadily from 8 percent in households in the \$2,500-to-\$5,000 range, to 22.1 percent in the \$25,000-to-\$27,500 range, about 30 percent at the \$30,000-to-\$60,000 range and 33 percent at the \$60,000-to-\$75,000 level.

Households with incomes of less than \$17,500 — nearly half of all households — paid an average of 12 percent of gross income in the major taxes counted, while those with incomes of more than \$35,000 averaged about 30 percent.

• The federal income tax, for the three-quarters of households that owed any, averaged \$4,011; state income taxes, paid by two-thirds of households, averaged \$859; Social Security taxes, paid by three-quarters of households, averaged \$1,114; and property taxes, paid by two-thirds, averaged \$580 per household.

• Overall, the proportion of gross household income going to taxes rose from 20 percent in 1974, the earliest year for which the bureau had a comparable data base, to 23 percent for 1980. The reason was partly Social Security and property tax increases, and partly "bracket creep," because as inflation increases people's nominal incomes, they move into higher federal and state tax brackets.

• Partly because of these tax increases, after-tax income in constant 1980 dollars actually dropped 7.2 percent per household from 1974 to 1980, from \$17,527 to \$16,272.

Troops Move to West Nigeria Amid Clashes

(Continued from Page 1)

most doubled the number of states it captured in 1979, taking 13 in all, leaving three opposition parties sharing the remaining six.

■ Statement by Shagari

A statement released late Thurs-

day by President Shagari's office said, "Some political leaders, themselves adequately protected by immunity, have unfortunately called on their supporters to kill and commit other acts of illegality," The Associated Press reported from Lagos.

The statement condemned "wanton acts of arson and thuggery initiated and encouraged by a few highly placed political leaders in the community" and said the government was determined to maintain order.

United Press International, quoting police, said that at least 26 houses had been burned down in Oyo state alone. There were no official figures from Ondo, but witnesses said at least 150 houses were razed.

Canon Allowed Appeal On Nuclear Tax Protest

Readers

LONDON — A judge ruled Friday that Canon Paul Oestreicher, a leading British churchman, could appeal a court decision ordering him to pay £30 (\$45) in income tax that he had withheld as a protest against nuclear weapons.

Canon Oestreicher, a vice president of Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said: "I am very, very pleased. I believe it is the first time an appeal has been heard in a case of this kind."

Philippines Will Prevent Aquino From Returning

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the exiled opposition leader, will be turned back if he tries to return to the Philippines this week-end without travel papers, General Fabian Ver, the armed forces chief of staff, announced Friday.

The government has said that Mr. Aquino, a former presidential contender, is the target of an assassination plot. But observers have said the refusal to allow him to land was an indication that President Ferdinand E. Marcos feared the return of his longtime political rival.

An opposition spokesman, Antonio Alano, said Mr. Aquino would arrive at Manila International Airport on Sunday afternoon.

"He is now in a nearby Asian country waiting to return, but up to now even we don't know where he will come in from," Mr. Alano said. He said Mr. Aquino was about three and a half hours by plane from Manila.

Shortly after Mr. Alano's announcement, General Ver said Mr. Aquino would be put back on the plane in which he arrived and sent out of the country.

Earlier, Assemblyman Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, the opposition coalition to which Mr. Aquino belongs, said he had been "reliably informed" that Mr. Aquino would arrive Sunday afternoon on a Japan Air Lines flight. But airline officials in Tokyo said they had no reservations for Mr. Aquino.

Mr. Laurel said that between 15,000 and 20,000 supporters were expected to welcome Mr. Aquino at the airport.

The Marcos government has refused to issue Mr. Aquino a passport to replace his expired one.

Mr. Aquino has not been seen in public since he left Boston on Aug. 13, ending three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

In 1977, Mr. Aquino was sentenced to death for subversion and murder. He is also charged with masterminding 1980 terrorist bombings here. He has denied the charges.

In 1980, Mr. Aquino was released from prison to undergo heart surgery in the United States. He later accepted positions at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He vowed recently to return to the Philippines to play a role in the fight against the Marcos regime.

Mr. Aquino, 50, a former senator, was once viewed as the man most likely to succeed Mr. Marcos in presidential elections that had been scheduled for early 1973. Mr. Marcos, who could not have run for a third term under the old constitution, declared martial law in September 1972 and the elections were not held.

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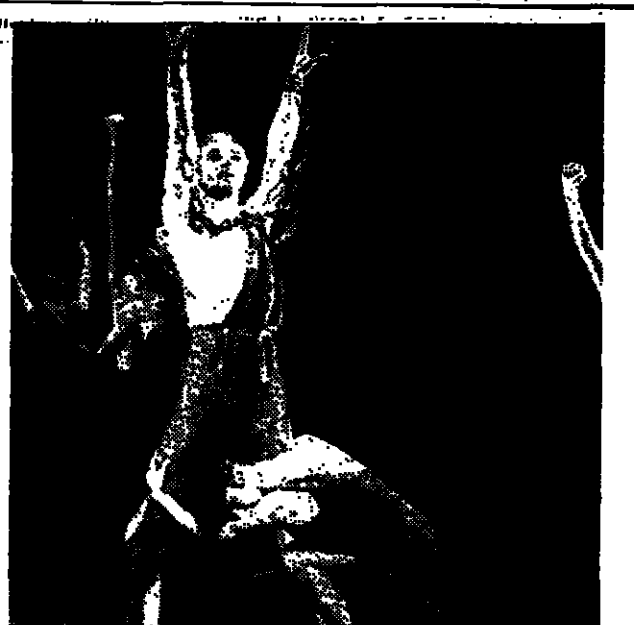
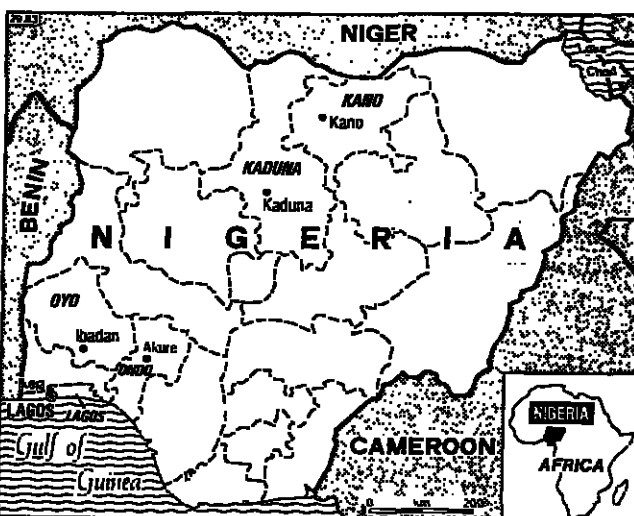
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Soviet Youth Leaves U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

publicly denied reports he had written to President Ronald Reagan asking to stay in the United States.

The boy again denied writing either Mr. Reagan or The New York Times to express such a wish and blamed the incident on a "misunderstanding."

"I'm not afraid to come back," he said. "I'm going to study to be a comedy actor," he added.

Letter Considered Authentic

Mr. Reagan is sure Andrei Bezchikov wrote him asking for asylum in the United States but is satisfied he left the country voluntarily, United Press International reported from Santa Barbara, California, quoting White House officials.

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan is certain the letter he received was authentic.



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AMERICAN TOPICS

A Twice-Weekly Survey Compiled by Our Staff

Diplomatic Note

Little-publicized aspects of State Department frustration these days include a feeling that the Pentagon worsened public reaction to U.S. military maneuvers in Central America by leaking troop numbers before the administration had paved the way. But the diplomats' real gripe is the growing role of White House appointees — as distinct from career diplomats — in key foreign-policy jobs.

After Richard B. Stone, a former U.S. senator from Florida, was named this spring to be special envoy to Central America, diplomatic maneuvering became louder when Robert C. McFarlane, deputy national security adviser and a former Marine Corps colonel, was appointed to a similar job in the Middle East. Succeeding Philip C. Habib, a veteran diplomat, Mr. McFarlane kept only one Foreign Service officer on his staff: Christopher Ross, an Arabist who serves as spokesman.

An ensuing ambassadorial shuffle also reduced the role of experienced Middle East hands in U.S. policy-making. Morris Draper, who was special envoy along with Mr. Habib, was named ambassador to Tunisia, replacing Walter L. Cuellar, who is slated to become ambassador to Saudi Arabia despite his comparative lack of experience in Arab countries.

Richard W. Murphy, the outgoing ambassador in Jeddah, has been nominated to become assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, a post for which he reportedly beat out Richard N. Good, currently ambassador in Jordan and known as an activist in seeking U.S. movement in trying to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

While Mr. McFarlane seems to be concentrating on the Lebanese problem, the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, Robert S. Dillon, has departed to become deputy commissioner of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. He will be replaced by Reginald Bartholomew, Not a career Foreign Service officer, Mr. Bartholomew headed the Bureau of Political and Military Affairs in the Carter administration and recently renegotiated the accord with Greece on U.S. military bases there. "The pattern is one of activism over Lebanon, to show the administration has a foreign policy, but little action on the Middle East impasse for the rest of this administration," a diplomat commented.



Senator Claiborne Pell gets off a bus in Helsinki during a one-day stop-over on his Moscow trip.

Know the Enemy

At the head of a delegation of Democratic senators visiting the Soviet Union this past week, Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island is proposing a program of more human contacts between U.S. and Soviet leaders — despite the Reagan administration's suspension of formal parliamentary exchanges with the Russians.

While both superpowers have many specialists studying each other's conduct, only a handful of actual policy-makers in either country have any firsthand exposure to their country's chief rival. When Mr. Pell's nine-member group landed in Moscow, it brought the number of senators who have visited the Soviet Union to 50, exactly half the U.S. upper legislative body. About 80 percent of House members have never traveled to Russia.

Soviet decision-makers' knowledge of the West, and particularly the United States, appears even skimpier, according to a study by the Federation of American Scientists.

The Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, has been to Eastern Europe, North Korea and North Vietnam. But the nearest he has come to the West is Yugoslavia.

Aside from widely traveled Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, only three of the 11 Politburo members have visited the United States, each of them

only once. Neither of the two men often mentioned as possible Andropov successors, Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Grigory V. Romanov, has been to the United States.

Reasons cited for this lack of travel include Soviet officials' fear that they will be considered politically "unreliable" if they visit the West and U.S. congressmen's concern that their trips will be considered "junkies" by voters, the federation's study said.

To overcome this, while Mr. Pell is appealing to Soviet leaders to get acquainted with the United States, a conservative colleague, Robert J. Dole, has introduced a resolution urging senators to travel to the Soviet Union, where the Kansas Republican will lead a congressional delegation in November.

Concern for improved U.S.-Soviet relations is growing among Americans, according to a new Roper poll: 56 percent of people questioned mentioned this item, up 6 percent from last year and up 14 percent from 1978.

Glenn's Space Station

Senator John Glenn of Ohio, a Democratic presidential candidate, is calling for an expanded space program. The former astronaut says "the key to cost-effective space operations" is "a permanently manned space station in near-Earth orbit."

Dog Days

With Congress in recess and President Ronald Reagan gone to California to work on his ranch for three weeks, thousands of lobbyists and power brokers have departed from Washington, leaving the capital during the dog days, a period aptly known as the dog days of August. But politicians, wherever they are, are worrying about campaign funds for next year's election.

Bob Perkins, treasurer of the National Senatorial Republican Committee, appealing to potential American donors, sent a letter from Europe, where he has been traveling, to 300,000 prospects. His message, on paper with the letterhead of Paris's Hotel Prince de Galles, described the "absorbing" conditions in France under the Socialist government, which Mr. Perkins said has created "a nightmare," driving the country to bankruptcy and filling French people with rage.

The mail mailing was sent from Britain because, a Republican Party official said, "Americans pay more attention when the postmark is England."

Dallas Story

J.R. Ewing probably would never use it, but the biggest mass transit system to be built in the United States for 25 years has been approved by a vote in Dallas. The \$3.7-billion project, involving 160 miles (260 kilometers) of track, will be financed without federal government funds, to minimize red tape.

Not everyone agrees that growing cities need mass transit systems. Voters in Houston earlier this summer rejected plans for a small system there, apparently because many residents were reluctant to abandon their cars despite worsening urban congestion.

Notes on People

While the rest of the cable-TV industry is suffering a shake-out, Ted Turner and his Atlanta-based company, Turner Broadcasting System, appear to be on the verge of a profit for the first time in five years.

John Brademas, for 22 years a Democratic congressman from Indiana until he was defeated in 1980, has become a busy Manhattan figure. Now president of New York University, Mr. Brademas has become a board member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Rockefeller Foundation, the RCA Corp. (including NBC), the Loews Corp. and the publishing firm Scholastic. He is also board chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Governor Mario M. Cuomo has named him to head his committee on fiscal and economic priorities.

General James L. Doolittle, held for 42 days by the Red Brigades two years ago in Italy, has been named deputy commanding general of the largest army corps and largest army base, Fort Hood, Texas, and he has been nominated for promotion to the rank of major general.

Americana

Miss America is still admired by most U.S. women, according to a survey commissioned by a co-sponsor of the 1984 pageant, American Greetings Corp. When 400 women were queried, 91 percent responded positively about the event, and most of the women said they would be pleased for their daughters to compete in the contest.

Weinberger Will Visit Central America During Exercises in Honduras

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has announced he will visit Central America next month to discuss the situation with officials there and to observe the joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers.

"Normally, I like to go where the troops are," he said Thursday at a Pentagon news conference, "and this is an important exercise in Honduras." He will also visit Panama and El Salvador on the trip, Sept. 6 to 8.

He said he believed El Salvador's forces had made significant progress in combating the guerrillas there, thanks in part to U.S. training in small-unit tactics.

"It is going very much better," he said of the Salvadoran government's campaign. "It appears as if the training is beginning to take hold, and as if the morale and the leadership is improving." He said measures of progress include the number of engagements between government troops and guerrillas.

U.S. military leaders in the past have faulted the Salvadoran counterparts for favoring set-piece,

large-scale operations with heavy artillery fire. U.S. training of the Salvadoran forces emphasizes tactics for pursuing guerrillas in the bush with small, hard-hitting infantry units.

Another reported weakness of the Salvadoran Army is that it is not trained or equipped to care for its wounded in the field, resulting in a high death rate. Mr. Weinberger said the current force of around 26 U.S. military medical specialists in El Salvador may be expanded, but that the number of military trainers there will not exceed 55.

Asked for his reaction to the statement Thursday by Yuri V. Andropov, that the Soviet Union would not be the first to use anti-satellite weapons in space, Mr. Weinberger replied: "Well, they're the ones who have them at the moment. So it isn't too much of a surprise."

In response to questions about the Pershing-2 missile, which the United States is supposed to start deploying in West Germany in December, Mr. Weinberger said, "The missile is totally on schedule as far as its development is concerned, and it's ready for deployment."



Caspar W. Weinberger at his Pentagon press conference.

Reagan Sticks to Limit of 55 Advisers

The Associated Press

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan has decided against increasing the number of military advisers in El Salvador beyond 55, the deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Friday.

But Mr. Speakes said the president had yet to decide whether to send a dozen or so additional per-

sonnel to El Salvador, perhaps to strengthen U.S. embassy security.

Also Friday, a commission on Central America headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger announced that the three living former presidents and five former secretaries of state had agreed to offer the panel their recommendations on U.S. policy toward that region.

Computer Intruders Breach Security Of Cancer Records at N.Y. Hospital

By Dena Kleiman

NEW YORK — One of more persons, apparently using a home computer to break into larger ones around the country, gained access to the computerized radiation-therapy records of cancer patients at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in Manhattan, hospital officials said Thursday.

The officials said they were almost certain that none of the records had been altered and that no treatment had been affected.

"They have nothing to gain by getting into the computer, just thrills," said Dr. Radhe Mohan, director of the medical physics computer service at the hospital.

In an affidavit made public Wednesday in federal district court in Milwaukee, the Federal Bureau of Investigation named Gerald R. Wondra, 21, as a suspect in the case. Mr. Wondra, of West Allis, Wisconsin, has not been charged.

Sloan-Kettering is the latest institution to be identified as a victim of computer tampering. A loosely knit group of computer enthusiasts in Milwaukee has been linked to tapping into a computer at a government nuclear weapons laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico, in June.

Microbursts of Wind Called Peril to Planes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A weather phenomenon called a microburst is potentially lethal when airplanes encounter it at low altitude and occurs more frequently than generally recognized, two scientists have told Congress.

A microburst is a downdraft that may be no more than two miles (3.2 kilometers) wide. As winds approach the ground, they spread out in all directions. An aircraft encountering a microburst at low altitude flies first into a headwind, then almost immediately into a tailwind possibly strong enough to push a jetliner to the ground.

A microburst is blamed for the crash immediately after takeoff of a Pan American World Airways flight in New Orleans on July 9, 1982, which killed 153 persons.

The two scientists, John McCarthy and Theodore Fujita, recommended strongly Thursday to the investigations subcommittee of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee that microburst warning systems be improved at the nation's major airports and that pilots and traffic controllers be alerted to the dangers.

Further, they said that microbursts can happen anywhere and that they think one occurred at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland on Aug. 1, moments after Air Force One landed with President Ronald Reagan on board.

Mr. McCarthy, who works at the

National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, testified that records showed winds briefly exceeding 112 mph at 2:12 P.M., then registering more normal levels. Air Force One landed at 2:05, according to the base's press office.

"He said that he was sorry," Mr. Chiu said. "He said he did not realize he had done any damage and that he would try to help repair the damage."

Dr. Mohan said: "What we would like to know is how they got into the system. No harm was done, but someone who was up to big mischief could have conceivably caused harm."

In all, there have been about 20 unauthorized efforts to use the computer.

"At this point we're not sure if one person or many people are involved," Dr. Mohan said.

Mr. Wondra, the man named in the affidavit, could not be reached Thursday for comment.

According to the court affidavit, which was filed by John G. Sauls, an FBI agent, as part of an application for a search warrant, Mr. Wondra conceded that he had made contact with the hospital and had identified himself as "the guy who gets on the system."

When told that his unauthorized actions had to stop, the document states, he responded that "he and his friends would be stopped in a couple of years by technological improvements in the computer systems."

Reagan Appoints U.S. Policy Aide

United Press International

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan named John A. Svahn, undersecretary of health and human services and a longtime associate, on Friday to be his chief adviser on domestic policy.

Mr. Svahn, 40, who has been serving as the second ranking official at the Department of Health and Human Services and commissioner of Social Security, was named to the position of assistant to the president and to head the White House Office of Policy Development, effective Sept. 12. The shift was announced amid talk in the administration of friction between Mr. Svahn and the health agency's chief, Margaret M. Heckler. Some aides suggested Mr. Svahn was named to the health agency post in January to monitor Mrs. Heckler's leadership of the department.

Police Combat Looting After Texas Hurricane Leaves 6 Persons Dead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GALVESTON, Texas — Police officers and National Guard troops patrolled the streets of Galveston and Houston on Friday to arrest looters and protect property and valuables left exposed by a hurricane in which at least six persons were killed.

The storm, designated Alicia, caused at least \$1 billion in damage, according to preliminary estimates. In the Gulf Coast region, officials estimated, 330,000 homes remained without power Friday. Residents were told to boil their drinking water.

The season's first hurricane brought winds of 115 mph (185 kilometers per hour) and a 12-foot (3.6-meter) storm tide early Thursday. The winds and water destroyed homes, businesses and trees from Galveston to Houston, 50 miles inland.

At least six persons were killed, including two in Houston. Five were crushed by falling trees, while one drowned.

Forecasters said the storm would move into central Oklahoma by Saturday. It weakened considerably as it moved over land, and by Friday its winds had abated to 20 mph.

On Thursday, the hurricane downed hundreds of utility lines, setting fire to at least 10 homes. An official for the regional power company said it would take at least a week to restore power fully.

Neil Frank, director of the National Hurricane Center in Miami, said damage left by the storm could run "in the billions." But an insurance industry spokesman in Austin, Texas, said that any damage estimate this soon would be "irresponsible" because many people had not returned to their homes.

President Ronald Reagan directed that federal resources be used to help cope with the damage.

The governor of Texas, Mark A. White, asked Mr. Reagan to declare six counties a disaster area to make them eligible for federal relief funds.

"Even those of us who are Houston natives can't remember anything like this," said Houston's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, 37. She described damage there as "very severe."

Flying Glass in Houston
Earlier, Robert Reinhold of The New York Times reported:

Houston, the dazzling and futuristic metropolis of glass, became the city of flying glass Thursday. The downtown glass towers, which normally glitter in the sun at this time of year, proved little match for the forces of nature. By the time a murky daylight appeared over the spectacular skyline, hundreds of huge panels of glass windows had dropped like cards, leaving the deserted streets below ankle-deep in glass.

From dawn to dusk, the police restricted about 165 blocks of the downtown section to all but emergency personnel. The city, on what would normally have been a busy commercial day, was like a ghost town, made all the more eerie by 80-mph winds.

Probably hardest hit was the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 33 stories of rooms and restaurants filled with 1,000 refugees of the storm.

The winds first threw the hotel's three-story illuminated sign to the ground. Then a tornado opened its 30-story maw to water and wind. Upstairs, the windows of 100 or more guest rooms popped. After 6 A.M., guests were evacuated to the third-floor ballroom. But no one in the hotel was hurt.

It was the first time Houston had been struck by a major storm since its construction boom of the last several years. The damage raised questions about the safety and quality of the construction of the city's towers, most of which are clad in glass.

But during the storm, the essentials continued. At the Texas Heart Institute, Dr. Denton A. Cooley managed to transplant a heart into a 48-year-old man. Officials at St. Mary's Hospital in Galveston reported a baby girl born normally — and named Alicia.

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U.S. Faults Rights Group On Spending

By Spencer Rich and Milton Coleman

WASHINGTON — Government auditors are challenging claims and expenditures of nearly \$2 million in grant and contract funds by a nonprofit group headed by the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the civil rights leader who is considering a presidential campaign.

In nine audits covering \$4 million in grants and contracts in recent years to the group, PUSH-EXCEL, auditors from the Department of Education made an initial finding that some of the money was not spent in accord with regulations or was claimed without adequate documentation.

They recommended disallowing \$737,000 and formally questioned another \$1.1 million. Auditors recommend disallowing payments when they find money has not been spent according to regulations. They question expenditures when there is not enough documentation that they were legitimate or were assigned to the proper projects.

Auditing experts cautioned that in many cases, organizations are able to show that challenged funds were spent properly.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday night that he considered the audit "selective persecution."

"We want it resolved," he said in a telephone interview from Los Angeles. "We'll resolve it in accord with the law. In the final analysis, we'll do like everyone else. We'll pay the difference."

The audit reports came at a time when Mr. Jackson was within weeks, associates said, of deciding whether to campaign for the Democratic nomination for president.

Mr. Jackson said that scrutiny of PUSH is a "minimal" factor in any decision.

"Even the worst of the reports indicates nothing illegal," he said. Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, chairman of Operation PUSH and head of a committee that is exploring a Jackson presidential candidacy, said:

"I believe he feels confident that there is nothing of merit that anyone could raise or bring to light that in any way would be seemingly damaging to his personality."

Many of the audited projects were federally funded efforts to improve attitudes toward education in black areas, such as a District of Columbia project for \$45,037 using volunteers and "peer counseling."

On that project, the audit report said, PUSH-EXCEL claimed salaries for three people while the contract called for only one position. The report said that the project claimed overruns for photocopying supplies that were "not incurred."

A similar project involving a \$656,000 federal expenditure in Kansas City, Los Angeles and Chicago charged \$5,258 for salaries of employees for the time they were attending the national convention of Operation PUSH, an affiliated organization, and \$12,980 for a Chicago community liaison employee who, according to the audit, devoted a substantial amount of his time to nongrant activities.

It also involved fees to a full-time project director at a time, the audit said, when the person was working at a university in Pennsylvania.

Operation PUSH officials said Thursday that "we have nothing to hide" regarding operation of the entire "PUSH family," made up of five separate organizations.

In addition to PUSH-EXCEL, which is an abbreviation for Push for Excellence, the organizations are People United to Serve Humanity, a holding corporation; Operation PUSH, a nonprofit civil rights organization; the PUSH Foundation; and the PUSH International Trade Bureau.

Mr. Jackson is national president of Operation PUSH, co-chairman of PUSH-EXCEL, and co-chairman of the trade bureau. He is a board member of the foundation and the holding company.

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It also involved fees to a full-time project director at a time, the audit said, when the person was working at a university in Pennsylvania.

Operation PUSH officials said Thursday that "we have nothing to hide" regarding operation of the entire "PUSH family," made up of five separate organizations.

In addition to PUSH-EXCEL, which is an abbreviation for Push for Excellence, the organizations are People United to Serve Humanity, a holding corporation; Operation PUSH, a nonprofit civil rights organization; the PUSH Foundation; and the PUSH International Trade Bureau.

Mr. Jackson is national president of Operation PUSH, co-chairman of PUSH-EXCEL, and co-chairman of the trade bureau. He is a board member of the foundation and the holding company.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday night that he considered the audit "selective persecution."

"We want it resolved," he said in a telephone interview from Los Angeles. "We'll resolve it in accord with the law. In the final analysis, we'll do like everyone else. We'll pay the difference."

The audit reports came at a time when Mr. Jackson was within weeks, associates said, of deciding whether to campaign for the Democratic nomination for president.

Mr. Jackson said that scrutiny of PUSH is a "minimal" factor in any decision.

"Even the worst of the reports indicates nothing illegal," he said. Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, chairman of Operation PUSH and head of a committee that is exploring a Jackson presidential candidacy, said:

South Korean Families Reunited Through TV

Dispersed by War Three Decades Ago, Relatives Find Each Other on the Air

By Steve Lohr

SEOUL — With a look of expectant anguish, Koo Yang Ae pressed a small handkerchief to the side of her face, her hand trembling slightly.

"Can you remember your younger brother's name?" she asked.

"Of course I know it," replied Koo Yang Soon. "His name is Sung He Wan, and he was born after our father died."

"Then you must be my sister," concluded Koo Yang Ae. Both women buried their heads in their hands and sobbed uncontrollably.

The two women, now in their 60s, had not seen or heard from each other in more than 30 years, since shortly after the start of the Korean War in June 1950. Like millions of other Koreans, the two sisters were forced to move repeatedly and separately during the early stages of the three-year conflict as battle lines shifted. Consequently, they lost track of each other.

The Koo sisters' ceremony of verification and reunion is one of more than 3,000 such cases that South Koreans have watched in a television campaign to reunite dispersed families, which began June 30. The program, one of a series by

the state-run Korean Broadcasting System to mark the 33rd anniversary of the start of the Korean War, was planned to last two weeks.

After the public reaction became apparent, it went on day and night for more than a week, for up to 12 hours a day. Now the program has been trimmed back to 13 hours each week, but television officials say it will run at least through the end of the year.

At the station in Seoul and its 10 local affiliates throughout the country, people hoping to find lost relatives sign up. The people are gathered in studios and then shown on the air one by one, each holding a placard with an identifying number in the upper right-hand corner.

On the placard is written the person's name, usually the name of the person being sought and identifying details, such as scars or the circumstances of their last moments together. Some were small children when they last saw their parents and do not recall the parents' names.

During the broadcast, a central



At a television studio in Seoul, a brother and sister cry with happiness as they learn that their mother, from whom they had become separated in the Korean War, is still alive.

telephone number is flashed on the screen. In addition, there is two-way television transmission between the Seoul station and the 10 affiliates.

Typically, the first communication between two long-separated family members will be between two stations, with the two parties speaking by telephone while viewing each other on the two-way television. Later, most of the face-to-face reunions are also televised.

The stories that are told are as moving as the scenes that are shown. One mother lost her son in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, when they were boarding a train of refugees fleeing south. She hoisted the child onto the overcrowded freight car and then went back for what was left of her possessions, a bundle a few steps away. But as she did, the train pulled away and she never saw her son again, until a few weeks ago.

Another mother lost her 6-year-

old son after a bombing raid by North Korean planes. The boy had been playing in front of the family house when the raid began. As the raid ended, a U.S. Army jeep drove past the house and the soldiers spotted the boy crying. The well-meaning Americans drove off with the little boy, whom they supposed to be orphaned, before his mother was able to stop them.

The 1,000th case resolved was the reunion of two sisters, Lee Jung Soon and Lee Song Ja. Their last shared experience before being separated was watching their father, a government administrator in the South Korean region of Yongchun,

being killed by North Korean soldiers.

About 10 million people are believed to have been forcibly separated from relatives as a result of the conflict, and the South Korean television program will not touch the vast majority of them because the heavily fortified demilitarized zone dividing the North and the South separates them. No letters, no communications of any kind, flow across the demilitarized zone.

Efforts to reunite dispersed families in South Korea date from the late 1950s. The earlier campaigns, however, were conducted mostly by newspapers and radio stations and handled only a few hundred cases in all.

South Korea, using the television program as a lever, is now trying to press North Korea to reopen talks on reuniting families across the demilitarized zone. In 1971, Red Cross talks on the issue were begun between the North and South, but they were called off by the North in 1973. Videotapes of the televised reunions are being sent to foreign countries.

Liberian Leader to Visit Israel

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Liberia's head of state, Samuel K. Doe, will visit Israel for four days beginning Monday, Israel announced Friday.

Mugabe Shifts Stance, Attacks Reagan Policy As Bolstering Pretoria

By Jay Ross

Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, shifting his public assessment of the Reagan administration, has sharply criticized U.S. policy in southern Africa, saying that it has encouraged South Africa to become more aggressive toward neighboring black-ruled nations.

The original hopes he had that President Ronald Reagan's policies "would lead to transformation in Namibia and South Africa," he said in an interview Thursday, "were dashed," and instead "South Africa has tended to be more intransigent, relying on what it believes to be United States support."

Mr. Mugabe's criticism of Mr. Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa is likely to have repercussions beyond Zimbabwe's borders. A succession of top administration leaders, including Vice President George Bush and Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has visited Harare to consult with him on policy toward South Africa.

Mr. Mugabe, regarded as one of Africa's most influential leaders, seems to be setting the stage for his official visit to the United States next month, his first during the Reagan administration.

Previously, he had tempered his public remarks regarding the U.S. policy of seeking better relations with white-ruled South Africa to gain concessions for the powerless black majority. Two years ago, he said in an interview that he was optimistic that Mr. Reagan would be more effective than former President Jimmy Carter in pressing for political change in southern Africa.

Now, however, with the six-year-old Namibian negotiations apparently stalemated and South Africa increasingly accused of destabilizing its neighbors, Mr. Mugabe declared:

"The policy of constructive engagement has had the effect of encouraging South Africa to continue along the same old path of resistance to the wishes of the majority of the people in Namibia and South Africa, and, in fact, to be-

come more aggressive against the front-line states. Almost every neighbor has something to complain about South Africa's acts of aggression, and these seem to be increasing all the time."

He described constructive engagement as "a policy of acquiescence in South Africa's policy."

Mr. Mugabe, 58, attacked the U.S. proposal that Namibia's independence be linked to a withdrawal of more than 20,000 troops from neighboring Angola. The Americans, he said, are "using the Namibian situation to achieve an end in our region which they were not able to achieve otherwise," a reduction of the Soviet sphere of influence.

A Namibian solution is "mainly in the hands of the United States because South Africa has the greatest confidence in the United States," he said.

Sitting at a desk in his sparsely decorated parliamentary office, Mr. Mugabe responded in a soft voice to questions about hundreds of atrocities allegedly committed by the army earlier this year against civilians in southwestern Matabeleland, the stronghold of the opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, in an effort to eliminate anti-government elements.

Several months ago he vehemently attacked reporters, church leaders and voluntary agencies that had publicized the charges.

A military investigation he ordered five months ago has yet to be completed, Mr. Mugabe said. He did not say when it would be finished but added that anyone who committed brutalities "will be brought to book."

Some relief officials who reported atrocities earlier this year said recently in Matabeleland that no government officials had questioned them in regard to the investigation.

"There are bound to be a few cases of overzealousness," Mr. Mugabe said. But he maintained that the actions of the army had been necessary to defend the country and had reduced banditry. In the last year, about 150 people were



Robert Mugabe

killed by dissidents, and six foreign tourists were kidnapped, including two Americans. The victims have not been seen since their abduction 13 months ago.

"We will use force against force" to deal with "those who are bent on acts of lawlessness to overthrow the government," Mr. Mugabe said.

"We tried our best" to accommodate Mr. Nkomo by bringing him into the government "three years ago," he said. "One really wonders what more we are expected to do."

Mr. Nkomo has charged that Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas intimidated voters in the elections that ended a seven-year war for majority black rule. Mr. Mugabe fired him from the cabinet last year, accusing him of staging arms to overthrow the government. Mr. Nkomo fled the country in March, saying that the army had sought to kill him, and he returned only this week.

"We cannot view Nkomo as a person entitled to be given a place in government purely because he is Nkomo," Mr. Mugabe said. "The choice of the people has got to be respected. I'm not going to give way to satisfy Nkomo's own ambitions. Nkomo has got to adjust to defeat and that is that."

He reiterated his vows to make the country a one-party socialist state but emphasized that the process should be gradual. The one-party system is "better than the amorphous situation you get in Europe," he said, adding that "it makes for greater democracy."

He called socialism "the only morally tenable philosophy" because it is selfless and preaches equality. Capitalism and socialism, he said, "are opponents in the ideological sense. There is room for both of us. There should be coexistence."

China Is Reported Moving Criminals And Delinquents to Remote Outposts

The Associated Press

BEIJING — In a major resettlement campaign and crackdown on crime, police are sending thousands of criminals and juvenile delinquents to labor camps in desolate border areas, foreign diplomatic sources said Friday.

The sources said the criminals are being sent to Qinghai, a poor and rugged Chinese province bordering Tibet, and other remote areas.

The Chinese Communist Party leader, Hu Yaobang, recently made

a 10-day tour of Qinghai and called on young people to move there as pioneers for socialism.

The number of those relocated or scheduled for relocation was not known, but diplomatic sources said it apparently will be a sustained effort to reduce crime, ease crowding in jails and develop the frontier area.

China has an enormous problem with unemployed, disaffected and troublesome youths, and many of them who are in trouble with the law are expected to be rounded up.

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U.S. Seeking Famine Aid For Ethiopia

By Kathleen Teltsch

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration has decided to press for increased relief assistance for Ethiopia, where drought and famine are said to threaten hundreds of thousands.

According to officials of the Agency for International Development, the U.S. effort, which represents a shift in policy, is being pursued partly through the United Nations. But agency officials, at a meeting Monday in New York, also invited major private U.S. aid agencies to become involved in improving food distribution in the area and asked them to formulate plans.

Representatives of these organizations said later that the agency's offer was a surprise and that they needed time to consider the prospects. Some said they had been told that conditions had deteriorated dramatically in recent months. Besides the drought, intensified fighting in a guerrilla war in parts of the country has hampered the distribution of emergency supplies.

Although Washington has been supplying emergency food aid, the administration a year ago decided against making a further commitment until the Soviet-supported Ethiopian government stepped up its own efforts. Accordingly, no commitment for continuing food relief was made in the agency's 1984 budget request to Congress.

Although Ethiopia reportedly has not allocated new resources, it was decided in Washington that the emergency justified additional steps by the United States. AID advised Congress recently that \$3 million in additional funds would be sought.

The United States recognizes the Ethiopian government has become a Soviet ally but we say a hungry child knows no politics and you cannot blame a child for what the government does," said M. Peter McPherson, the head of AID.

He also requested that the UN take the lead in coordinating the operations of relief donors.

U.S. food aid programs in Ethiopia amount to \$6.7 million for this year. An estimated 3 million Ethiopians are being affected by drought and as many as 1 million may face starvation.

Soviet Police Seize Man, Bomb at U.K. Embassy

United Press International

MOSCOW — An unidentified man with a homemade bomb drove a car into the British Embassy compound Friday where he was intercepted by Soviet policemen, beaten and dragged away, an embassy spokesman said.

He said the man, believed to be in his early 30s, was driving a white car with a Rostov area registration. The spokesman said embassy staff members looked inside the car and found a bag containing what apparently was a homemade bomb.

Nikolaus Pevsner, 81, Dies; Wrote 46-Volume 'Buildings of England'

United Press International

LONDON — Nikolaus Pevsner, 81, the architectural historian, died Thursday at his home after an illness of several months, a family spokesman said.

Mr. Pevsner, a refugee from Nazi Germany who settled in Britain in 1933, researched and wrote the 46 volumes of "The Buildings of England," which took him 25 years, beginning in 1951. He was also the editor of the "Pelican History of Art."

He wrote "Italian Painting of Mannerism and Baroque," the

UNITA Says Angola Town Is Still Intact

Reuters

LISBON — An Angolan rebel group has denied government statements saying that the eastern Angolan road and communications center of Cangamba has been destroyed in a South African air attack.

A communiqué issued here Friday by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola said: "Cangamba was not destroyed. There was no intervention by the South African Air Force. The entire 6,300 population of Cangamba is with UNITA."

UNITA is the acronym in Portuguese for the Angolan guerrilla organization.

In an earlier communiqué, the guerrilla group said three of its brigades had taken Cangamba, in Moravia province, on Sunday after an 11-day siege as part of a general offensive.

The group has been waging a guerrilla war against the Marxist government since the country achieved independence from Portugal in 1975.

The Angolan press agency said Wednesday that government forces had withdrawn from Cangamba to save civilian lives after devastating attacks by South African planes based in Namibia, or South-West Africa, more than 500 kilometers (300 miles) to the south.

The guerrilla organization said its forces had killed 700 enemy soldiers, including 120 Cubans, during the battle for Cangamba. It said 72 Angolan troops had been killed and 97 captured in other action around the town.

Friday's communiqué said international observers, including Red Cross delegates, could visit Cangamba whenever they wished. The guerrilla organization said it was ready to present 328 prisoners to the international press and Red Cross.

Cartier in Cannes Is Robbed

The Associated Press

CANNES — Two armed men robbed Cartier store here of 30 million francs (about \$3.75 million) in jewelry Friday, police said.

standard work on the subject, when he was only 25 and still in Germany. He was also an authority on modern design.

Mr. Pevsner was educated at St. Thomas School in Leipzig, and the universities of Leipzig, Munich, Berlin and Frankfurt. His first job was as assistant keeper at the Dresden Art Gallery in 1924.

His first book, "The Baroque Architecture of Leipzig," was published in 1928. In 1929 he was named lecturer in the history of art and architecture at Göttingen University.

In Britain, Mr. Pevsner became Slade professor of art at both Oxford and Cambridge and emeritus professor of the history of art of Birbeck College.

Alexander Rankovic

BELGRADE (UPI) — Alexander Rankovic, 73, the former Yugoslav interior minister who was removed in 1966 for allegedly plotting against Tito, died Friday, the news agency Tanjug said.

Mr. Rankovic, a World War II Partisan comrade of Tito, died of a heart attack, the agency said. Born in a village in Serbia, he joined the illegal Communist Party in his

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New Lisbon Museum Displays Modernists

By John Damron
New York Times Service

LISBON — After 21 years of acquisitions, more than three years of construction and a lively controversy generated by conservationists, Portugal's first museum of modern art has opened in Lisbon. It has been greeted with raves — and about 4,000 visitors in its first three days of operation.

The museum, the Center of Modern Art, is a gift from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, which was set up after the death in 1955 of the Armenian multimillionaire and passionate art collector who chose Portugal as his adopted country in World War II. The foundation, created with the wealth Gulbenkian amassed from his investment in Iraqi oil, says it is the largest private charitable institution outside the United States. It is a major force in the fields of art, science and education. Fourteen years ago, it opened the Calouste Gulbenkian Museum to display 5,000 pieces amassed by Gulbenkian during his lifetime. The works, largely hidden away by Gulbenkian in his Paris residence, stunned critics with their variety and perfection of choice.

The new museum is a splendidly designed three-story structure with a vast single-room gallery consisting of interconnecting floors. It has 500 paintings, sculptures and other works on display, with 3,000 more in reserve. They were chosen not by Gulbenkian but by agents selected by the foundation who combed galleries and private collections throughout the world.

The emphasis is on Portuguese modernists, beginning and ending with the father of the movement here, Almada Negreiros. His 30-foot-high tapestries, copied from murals in a Lisbon harbor building, occupy pride of place in the mezzanine. Alongside is his evocative portrait of Fernando Pessoa, the poet, seated at a wooden table, formally attired with a cigarette in hand and blank writing paper before him. Among other well-known Portuguese modernists in the central exhibition floor are Amadeo de Sousa Cardoso, Armando Basto, and Carlos Botelho.

There is also a fair sampling of foreign artists, such as David Hockney, John Hoyland and Roy Lichtenstein, and a fine Henry Moore set in an outdoor garden. In comparison to a good selection of

British and Brazilian artists, there is only a smattering of Americans.

The structure, designed by Sir Leslie Martin of Oxford, is innovative without being intrusive. It is extremely functional, with movable panels for maximum flexibility in arranging exhibits.

In keeping with its name, which suggests that it wants to become something more than a museum, the center has set aside extensive space for documentation and research departments, workshops for artists, an outdoor amphitheater and areas adapted for photography, animation, experimental film, video and holography.

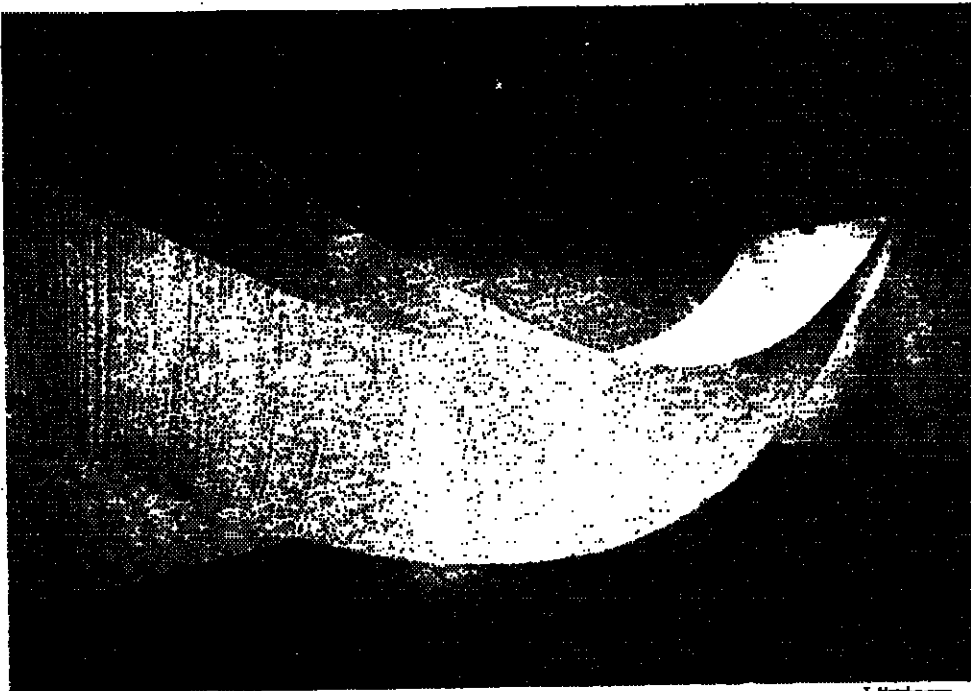
The center was inaugurated July 20 in a ceremony attended by the Portuguese president, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, and presided over by Jose de Azeredo Pereira, 87 years old, formerly Gulbenkian's lawyer and now chairman of the foundation. It was Perdigão's dream to construct a modern art center, as a complement to the classical pieces housed in the Calouste Gulbenkian Museum next door.

In his remarks at the ceremony, Perdigão touched upon the controversy that surrounded the construction of the museum, situated on the southern side of a tranquil park in downtown Lisbon. Conservationists engaged in a long, angry battle to preserve the open space.

He also hinted at another controversy, albeit a less public one — the fact that Gulbenkian's eclectic taste in art, which encompassed antiquities from Egypt and Mesopotamia, tapestries and bookbindings from Persia, and paintings by Rembrandt and Rubens, stopped in the early 20th century. His own collection comes to an abrupt halt with Degas and Monet.

"Very late Impressionist painting does not interest me," he once wrote to a German art collector. "I remain faithful to old, more or less classical traditions."

By way of indirect rebuttal, Perdigão wrote — and had the words inscribed in brass in the marble-lined lobby — that "art, Gulbenkian knew very well, is not a static product of man's creation; on the contrary, history teaches us that it is an activity in constant evolution and transformation, and that is one of the reasons for its great appeal." "Gulbenkian," he said in his inaugural speech, "loved and searched for beauty in whatever period or whatever form it showed itself."



Akio Hamatani's "White Boat" is among fiber works displayed in Lausanne.

Fiber Works on View in Lausanne

By Mavis Guinard
International Herald Tribune

SINCE it was kicked off by Jean Lurcat 20 years ago, Lausanne's International Tapestry Biennial has consistently shown some of the most striking fiber-art creations in the world. Whether reminiscences of folklore, minute embroidery, rampaging 'dextile' sculpture or forebodings of tomorrow, no holds were barred. Fiber artists were going so much their own way that the effect was tending to confusion.

"Fiber and Space," the imposed theme for the 11th Biennial, brings a welcome freshness. Space is caught and defined in delicate nets, mobiles, screens or tentlike rope structures. Selected by a jury that included Jack Lenor Larsen, the New York textile designer, and several European curators, 31 fiber artists — mainly from the United States and Japan — have found imaginative ways to use age-old techniques of spinning, braiding, cording, knotting or weaving natural or man-made materials in a cool palette.

Overhead, Aurelia Munoz's beige sails and kites float gently and Maki Nakagawa's rayon-wrapped sticks vibrate. "We want it to move," says Nadine de Montmollin, the secretary of Lausanne's tapestry center. "Whenever I come in, I make them throw open all the doors and windows." The drafts animate Larry Kirkland's toy aura of nylon ropes, the windowed grids of Rebecca Model or Lenore Tawney's forest of vertically hung threads. Only the right, lace-like cubes of Sachiko Morino or Eiji Gaique's white and gold screens stand still.

"Fibre Espace," Musée Cantonal des Beaux-Arts, Place de la Riponne, Lausanne, until Sept. 4.

Beginning with the sobering pictures of Hiroshima and Nagasaki after the Bomb in "Nuclear Threat

to Our World," a disarmament exhibit at the Palais des Nations, until Aug. 31, Geneva is almost wholly under the Japanese influence all summer, with concerts, movies, ritual theater, puppet shows, tea ceremonies and *ikebana* demonstrations.

The Musée Baur, 8 Rue Mumm-Romilly, displays a choice sampler of 17th- to early-20th-century ceramics, to the end of September. Up to the end of the year, the Musée d'Ethnographie, 65 Boulevard Carl Vogt, will show samurai weapons, armor and legends.

The Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, 2 Rue Charles Galland, has a light-hearted collection of Egonomi and Suminomo, the fine wood prints used as calendars and greeting cards. That the length of a duck's feathers or a willow branch, the size of various turtles indicate the long or short months of the year is pretty obvious. But even with no clue to the symbolic intent, the visitor can very much enjoy the cunning glance of a monkey, the bound of a carp in a torrent, the detailed everyday objects lined up on the painter's table or the geisha's dresser. Signed by Hokusai, Kunitada or Hokei, these 18th- or early-19th-century prints fascinated painters like Monet, Manet and Degas.

This museum also shares with the Musée Rath, on Place Neuve, a look at contemporary Japanese art. "Regard sur l'Art Japonais d'Aujourd'hui," until Sept. 25. Picked by a team sent out by the Fine Arts section to scan Japanese art galleries, their choice reveals abstract and elegant forms both in environmental constructions and photographs.

During the same period, the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, 1 Route de Malagnou, has some offbeat Japanese specimens. The largest is a giant crab — almost four meters across. The smallest and most beautiful, fish in a cup of sand from the island of Taketomi. An enlarged photo shows the myriad of

shell and star-shaped micro-organisms it contains, each barely a millimeter wide.

Somewhat out of step, the Petit Palais, 2 Terrasse Saint-Victor, brings out "Russian and Soviet Paintings 1900-1930" from the Tretyakov Museum. Only Malevich's "Carre Noir" and a jewel-like Kandinsky justify a detour to see so many somber landscapes, blowsy pink nudes, smokestacks and jolly workers. Until Sept. 15.

A sun-drenched, riotous reunion of Mangin with other Fauves of the 1905-1908 period lives up to the starkly modern Pierre Gnanadza Foundation in Martigny.

Among the Fauves — that cage of wild beasts denounced contemptuously by one Parisian critic — are Braque, Dufy, Matisse, Vlaminck, Van Dongen and Derain, who experimented with pure bursts of color in portraits, harbors or street celebrations exploding with flags. Under the influence of Cézanne and Cubism, the others went their various ways. Mangin — except for some years in Switzerland during World War I, when the cool light of the lake subdued his brush — continued to paint in the same exuberant vein until his death in Saint-Tropez in 1949.

Two thousand years ago, Martigny was a bustling crossroads of the Roman Empire. Erected around the foundations of a small temple, the foundation also shows a permanent collection of archaeological finds and a well-preserved, but less ancient, selection of veterans' cars.

"Mangin Parmi les Fauves," Fondation Pierre Gnanadza, Martigny, Palais, until Oct. 2.

Hunger for Past Fuels Boom

By Sourin Melikian
International Herald Tribune

THE aesthetic perception of our society is being drastically modified. Last season, the effects began to be clearly perceptible at auction. There is good reason to believe that they will become more apparent in the months to come.

The change has gone unnoticed, largely because every separate indication in the last few years has been mistaken for a fad, rooted in attempts by museum specialists at launching new art historical theories or in speculative moves from dealers anxious to create new markets. But fads cannot be sustained for very long. While some trends have cooled down, none have been reversed. Pieced together they fit into a coherent pattern.

In painting, the new mood is toward the highly figurative. At the top, this explains the soaring prices of neoclassical painting of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, as well as the recognition of 19th-century masters that can neither be described as academic nor Impressionist — Fantin-Latour, Gérôme and others. Lower down, architectural and topographical drawings are rising sky-high, following the new taste for highly descriptive detail. So is academic art and even pure kitsch on one condition: It must offer a faithful rendition of interior scenes or landscapes from our familiar surroundings as they were 100 years ago. This is a worldwide trend.

It has sent paintings of the American West soaring higher than they have ever been. But it is also at the bottom of the frantic search for Australian landscapes in Australia, for works of South African interest in South Africa, for 19th-century views of Hong Kong in the Far East, for views of Palestine equally sought after by Arab and Jewish buyers, or for 19th-century paintings of Jewish interest which, again, have never been so expensive. Political and religious allegiances may play a role but it does not explain all, if only because those very political and religious allegiances have not sprung overnight. They were already there in the '60s when nothing of the sort was happening.

Further evidence that the deeper incentive for regional buying is not, or not essentially, of a political nature lies in the fact that the best market for Italian kitsch painting is in Argentina just as the biggest outlet for French, German, or American academic views of Cairo, Damascus or Aleppo is in Arab countries.

An extreme case is that of Etienne Dinet, a Frenchman who became converted to Islam, but a Frenchman all the same, whose landscapes have a thumping market in Algeria. Here the buyers can neither identify with the nationality of the artist nor with his aesthetic

ies, far removed from those of Arab art, but only with the evocation of a lost past. Interestingly, Dinet's work started rising long after Algeria became independent in 1963. In all these cases, the deeper incentive is not so much national or religious militancy as the search for a lost world. The drive is emotional in essence but, on the other hand, what the buyer is after is concrete, precise detail.

This curious mixture of romanticism in the purest sense and objectivism can be verified at most auc-

THE ART MARKET

tions of 19th-century art. On June 21, at Sotheby's, "The Drawing Room," indeed showing the drawing room of a Danish middle-class house with painstaking care — a most interesting Art Nouveau floral carpet may be seen on the floor — went up to a whopping £7,700. Paul Fischer (1860-1934), who painted it in the early 1900s, is no great genius. The value of his work lies in the record of a lifestyle that is gone.

How deep the impact of this romantic yearning is, may be measured through the promotion of objects that would have been called complete duds 10 years ago. In the Hever Castle sale last May, phony pieces of arms and armor that were described in the catalog for what they were — 19th-century imitations of medieval and Renaissance art — sold at incredible prices. A "Tilting Great Helm in 15th-century style" went up to £2,530 and a chamfron — the frontal shielding of a horse's head — in same vein £2,200.

The combined effect of the search for historical objects d'art, discussed last week in this column, and of the yearning for a certain image of the past accounts for the highly complex price movements that have recently characterized decorative arts, particularly French furniture. At the top, those very few pieces that can be positively linked with royal palaces or be proved to be the work of cabinet-makers working for the court, beyond any possible doubt, are climbing fast and high. Below, pieces that project what could be called the "Versailles image" are likewise soaring. They include the finest Boulle furniture. A beautiful commode done around 1660-70 thus zoomed to 638,000 francs at Sotheby's in Monte Carlo last May. But no one forced the buyer to acquire that piece at a price would have been inconceivable four years ago.

Similarly, a pair of very grand gilded fauteuils of the Régence period, still in the Louis XIV manner, went up to 330,000 francs. In contrast, the finest 18th-century furniture that does not convey an image of royal grandeur sells for

very little. Last May in Paris, some superb Louis XVI fauteuils and chairs could be bought cheaply at Drouot. Such pieces will fall lower still when the French middle class stops buying almost anything as a hedge against inflation, which has been the case at Drouot since January.

Far lower down, the desire to build up a familiar image of the past has paradoxically sent 19th-century imitations of 18th-century Rococo shooting up. They fit with the yearning for the recent past — these were the armchairs and commodes that the 19th century produced and relished in. They go with the taste for kitsch. There is every reason for believing that pseudo-18th-century Rococo will continue to rise.

The search for an image of the recent past and the general return to traditionalism have unexpected by-products. Such pieces as Greek and Roman antiquities, decorative marble torsos or emperors' busts from Rome have never been so expensive. They fit neatly into the "Versailles setting" that includes Louis XIV furniture or royal Louis XVI pieces in black lacquer with ornate mounts.

On the contrary, museum pieces, unless staggeringly spectacular, do not sell well at all because European museums don't look for Roman sculpture. A splendid marble statue of the first century made a mere 110,000 francs last fall at Drouot. Many excavated pieces, particularly small bronze objects, go downhill and will continue to do so. Too modest for museums, they have fewer and fewer buyers. The collectors of yore are gone. To get to know about such pieces takes years. Few people seem to have that much time or, if they do, to be willing to spend it poring over tiny bits of metal of a dark greenish hue.

Media's Weathermen
All Wet, Expert Says

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's mass media weather forecasters are all wet, a former British Meteorological Office scientist has concluded in an informal study published in Britain's New Scientist magazine.

Since 1950 Britain's Meteorological Office has claimed an accuracy of up to 90 percent for short-term forecasts, Ivor Williams said.

But modern weather reports on British radio, interpreted from weather office forecasts, prove accurate only 42 percent of the time, he said. National newspapers seldom do better, he said. He concluded that radio, television and newspaper weathermen can seldom give an accurate forecast because they cannot cover the subject in the few seconds or lines they are allowed.

Galanos Knits Draw
Bravos at N.Y. ShowsBy Bernadine Morris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — First there were only gasps and a few squeals. Then came the bravos. How many times in the annals of fashion have bravos been heard for sweaters? Probably not too often, but these were not ordinary sweaters. They were the first knitted styles designed by James Galanos. A mixture of angora and cashmere with a pile as deep as fur, they were almost floor-length, accompanied by jackets deeply encrusted with pearls and other jewels. They are one of the first fresh ideas in evening clothes any contemporary designer has had in a long time.

By the time the last style appeared, in white angora with a thickly jeweled tunic over it, the audience was on its feet signaling its approval.

The glittering sweater outfits came at the end of a long show of fall and winter fashions that started simply enough, if a Galanos design can ever be called simple, with tailored clothes, and gathered impact as the styles moved to evening. The day clothes stopped at the knee and had simple, roomy tops, as well as the myriad intricate details that characterize this designer's fashions. The bloused, hip-length jackets that hugged the hips as well as the seven-eighths-length barrel-shaped coats both were accompanied by short, skimpy skirts. Offbeat ideas such as irregular-shaped fronts, a single lapel or a pleated yoke in back distinguished the suits as well as the chemise dresses that followed. Many styles appeared to wrap to the back. The chemises in particular had little flurries of pleats at the hem.

Another recurring theme was the shirred tunic, inspired, the designer said, by a classic man's shirt. With curved hemlines, the tunics and their accompanying skimpy skirts were in magnificent patterned silks to which the designer gave further individuality by pleating and tucking that produced solid-color panels on plaids and turned checks into stripes.

The closest things in the fashion world to the French couture are the clothes of James Galanos. "Expensive clothes are here to stay," he said. "They stand for luxury. There are people who want the best quality. I know how to give it to them."

Galanos was, in a sense, born knowing what style is all about. After a brief apprenticeship at the couture house of Robert Figueat in Paris, the Philadelphia-born designer opened his business in Los Angeles in 1951. Though the clothes he made were ready-to-wear, the workmanship and the styling were comparable to the French. So were the prices, mostly in the \$3,000 to \$10,000 range. "I don't try to shock," the designer said. "I leave that to the younger people."

Now 58, Galanos is not averse to trying out new things. In addition to the long sweater-dresses, there were fluffy deep-armhole sweaters belted over long, slim skirts.

The clothes are all made for the luxurious life but, unlike the French couture offerings, Galanos takes into consideration that American women do not generally live in castles. So there are some easy, fluid styles, such as the shirt-tunics and the chemises. There's something about warm weather clothes that brings out the best in designers. The resort openings, which touched off a salvo of lighthearted, imaginative fashion designs when they began earlier this month, have continued to impress viewers.

"It's the only time of the year when you design for the climate you're living in," said Donna Karan, responsible with Louis Dell'Olio for the Anne Klein collection. "It's been a hot summer and we've tried to make clothes that look cool and relaxed."

The relaxed feeling has extended to the presentations themselves, which have taken place before small groups of viewers, in an informal way. It has made it possible to get a much clearer view of the clothes and what the designer is aiming at.

The resort clothes have an attractive nonchalance, typified by the looser fit. The longer lengths, descending almost to the ankles, look right in the many collections they dominate. They are almost always balanced by knee-baring styles which, in the case of Ralph Lauren, take the form of shorts rather than skirts.

Skin-tight fit has receded in favor of easy cuts that skim the body and sometimes float around it. Not only do the looser shapes look more appropriate for warm weather, but they also seem considerably more modern than the vampire clothes that were rampant last year.

All this is part of a collection that is strongly reminiscent of 1930s spectator sports fashions, a theme that also turns up elsewhere, bringing with it echoes of Deauville, Wimbledon and Newport, depending on your frame of reference. When properly interpreted, as it is here, it has a nice touch of class.

On Exhibition in Paris

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Pavillon des Arts, on the first floor of the structure that now dominates the pit of Les Halles, is presenting a show through Aug. 31 entitled "Une Journée à la Campagne" (A Day in the Country). The idea is to present works by contemporary artists that illustrate a relationship to nature.

There is a handsomely painted landscape by Gilles Aillaud, some plaited and knotted grass by Marianne Cuoco that makes for frail and touching work, some large and scrupulously detailed drawings of grass by her husband, Henri Cuoco, some large Hantel-dyed canvases (by Simon Hantel) — which, in the present context, become lovely evocations rather than austere exercises of craft — a big diptych by Joan Mitchell and other works by a total of 28 artists.

The Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris is showing its collection of works by Georges Rouault (through Sept. 30) and a little exhibition of drawings and tinkering by Jean Tinguely and Niki de Saint-Phalle (through Sept. 25) for the fountain that has been installed above the underground domain of the IRCAM, the musical research center next to the Pompidou Center. The result is quaint and ironic.

Upstairs under the eaves, A.R.C., the museum's contemporary art section, is showing James Lee Byars (through Sept. 6) and Gérard Gasiorowski (through Sept. 8). The latter is something of a clinical case — a painter who first got attention as a "realist" (he was called a hyperrealist then) by carefully evoking old photographs on large canvases (circa 1970). Then came a series of violent breaks, the first being less violent (the French word designates a dreadful dumb), sloshy little canvases somewhere between

done with sand) conveys anything in particular. They are a clinical demonstration that "spontaneity" breeds the worst clichés, especially the sort of spontaneity that in France goes with lower-middle-class anarchism.

I am convinced that Gasiorowski is sincere, but that is not enough. He is making a mess of his life as an artist because he is apparently trapped in a certain doctrine of what painting is supposed to be. Doing a museum show to his profoundly unimaginative rebellion brings back all the cheaper rhetoric of 1968 — not the true flashes of insight, but the turgid rehashing of banalities. Gasiorowski is a well-meaning, gentle person who has got his wires crossed and who personifies the sort of dead-end that the aesthetic imagination sometimes comes up against in France.

James Lee Byars presents books of black paper opened to a page on which this or that short sentence is inscribed in small gold letters. Each book is presented on dark red satin in a glass case that seems to have been brought out of a museum invented by Borges. The flavor is very much American Zen — poetry and wisdom of the West Coast in the plumbiest form possible. That national attribution, incidentally, is hypothetical; the catalog, which is handsome and poetic (it begins and ends with about 40 blank pages) does not include any biographical material.

The exhibition, too, is poetic, especially since Byars has realized that it takes this complex sort of installation to get people to read a poetic text with the desired amount of o o tation and intensity.

Frost, Calder Honored
On U.S. Medallions

United Press International

SAN DIEGO — U.S. Mint Director Donna M. Pope has unveiled this year's two gold medallions at the American Numismatic Association convention.

The medallions program, which is dedicated to American artists, honored poet Robert Frost on the one-ounce gold piece, and sculptor Alexander Calder on the half-ounce piece. The Frost medallion will sell for about \$441 and the Calder medallion for \$220. These prices are about 5 percent over bullion prices, a spokesman said.

I cannot say that any of these works (except perhaps some pieces

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An emerald and diamond stomacher brooch, sold in Geneva in November 1982 for S.Fr.88,000

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Do Not Jeer Nkomo

It took courage for Joshua Nkomo to return to Zimbabwe—and none whatever to jeer him for doing so. In reclaiming his seat in Parliament after five months of self-exile, Mr. Nkomo shamed his detractors. He condemned the tribal rebellion he is accused of fomenting and again pleaded for reconciliation. But his statesmanship was greeted with petty gibes and a chorus of laughter.

There was nothing funny about Mr. Nkomo's flight from the country whose independence he helped establish. Two members of his household were killed when his home was ransacked by the army.

His departure from the country seemed to confirm Zimbabwe's drift toward a one-party tribal dictatorship under Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo's principal, and unforgiving, rival. Zimbabwe is not a dictatorship, however ominous Mr. Mugabe's control over the press and the zealotry of some of his cabinet allies. For all the charges of treason against Mr. Nkomo, none has been proved. It was unworthy of the prime minister to decide Mr. Nkomo as the "father of dissidents."

A stalemated guerrilla war will not be ended, and Zimbabwe's democratic promise will not be realized, if the country is not big enough, and safe enough, for a loyal opposition. Mr. Mugabe came to power preaching the need for reconciliation between whites and blacks. Mr. Nkomo's return gives him a chance to show that magnanimity is colorblind.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Promises in Pakistan

Mark Twain said it was easy to quit smoking cigars since he had done it dozens of times. Pakistan's President Zia has found it almost as easy to announce elections—he has done it six times since seizing power in 1977.

Yet in a full-dress statement to his hand-picked legislature, he now insists he means it. He promises that elections will be held, constitutional democracy restored and his military regime disbanded by March 23, 1985.

Pakistanis are not holding their breath. General Zia, they observe, also says he wants to amend the old constitution to give wide powers to the president, who would be indirectly chosen by provincial assemblies and Parliament. And the voting would be supervised by his own military, not by a civilian interim government. So his election plan looks like a formula for prolonging his rule.

Washington, which considers General Zia a useful ally, is likely to veil its doubts and applaud his words. Some even take the condescending view that dictatorship is all that Pakistan can expect, given a fractious history, ethnic quarrels and a Soviet war in neighboring Afghanistan. But acknowledging useful-

ness does not require swallowing blarney. By Pakistan's own standards, the Zia regime is oppressive and arbitrary. Political parties remain illegal, and it is even a crime for opponents to meet privately. General Zia's promise to lift martial law comes in the midst of a bare-knuckled army crackdown on a national civil disobedience campaign. What were once rights in Pakistan are now but a memory.

The general's predicament is all too familiar. He finds himself sitting in the same saddle as fellow-soldiers in Turkey and South Korea. All claim they want to return power to civilians when and if politicians prove themselves responsible. They want the prestige of democracy but not its risks. By stifling dissent they undermine belief in their avowals.

It is possible that this General Zia means what he says. Americans should welcome moves that restore life to parliamentary politics and an independent judiciary. Whatever he does, the United States may still find it necessary and expedient to provide the general with military help. But until he genuinely delivers on his promises, applause is premature.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Computers, Codes, Kids

The kids probably lured you, on a lazy midsummer evening, to a cool theater to see one of the season's better Hollywood offerings, "War Games." Adolescents love the story not only because it centers on the kind of whizz-bang home computers they all covet, but especially because the hero, a bright but lazy 16-year-old left entirely to his own devices by preoccupied and bemuddled parents, manages to use his computer to put one over on the high school principal, win the affection of the prettiest girl in class and save the world from nuclear holocaust about to be caused by generals, scientists and world leaders. President Reagan, who saw the movie at a White House screening early this summer, liked it, too.

Well, if you thought this high-tech plot was just a diverting summer fantasy, think again. Perhaps inspired by the movie, in which the hero uses his home computer and a telephone to break into the secret Pentagon doomsday computers, a group of 15- to 25-year-olds in Milwaukee, using computers of their own, managed to gain access to unclassified information stored in a nuclear weapons lab computer. This kind of invasion of someone else's computer is against the law, but apparently the Milwaukee youngsters had no criminal intent.

They just liked the challenge involved in breaking the code and getting into a system. It is not hard to do; in three cases they found that the key granting access to information was the use of the imaginative password "system."

No harm seems to have been done by this caper, and some good may come of it. Defense and scientific experts have been jolted by the realization that teen-agers can crack supposedly confidential systems; they have hurried to improve security. And Milwaukee school administrators, while publicly disapproving of the adventure, are entitled to a little private satisfaction. Some of the youngsters in the group have been enrolled in a special computer training program at a public high school, which has obviously been successful beyond their teachers' wildest dreams.

Those of us over 35 who are still computer illiterates have cause to worry about how we will raise children who are not only comfortable but ingenious with computers. The true generation gap is between youngsters who are growing up with computers and parents who are intimidated by them. Said to say, the distance is growing between aficionados of the floppy disc and aging masters of the curve ball.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Ira Gershwin's Legacy

His lyrics are rooted in America's subconscience. Even a scattershot listing—"Embraceable You," "Let's Call the Whole Thing Off," "A Foggy Day," "Summertime," "Lady Be Good," "Stairway to Paradise," "Our Love Is Here to Stay,"—evokes his way with words. The man knew how to arrange them, how to rhyme them, how to create the simplest, most delicious phrases. He believed that a competent lyricist shouldn't be precious or condescending. And he never was.

In that sense, Ira Gershwin, who died Wednesday at age 86, was a democrat, small "d." He eschewed the lowest common denominator. Still, he made deft allusions that neither insulted nor excluded listeners. Witty, literate and fresh, he believed that everyone could share his pleasure in language.

A short, round, shy man with a fondness for cigars, Gershwin, who had been born to Russian Jews on the Lower East Side of New York, helped shape the truly American art of musical comedy. When asked which came first, the words or music, he said he normally fitted words to music, adding, "What usually comes first is the context."

—The Boston Globe.

Détente in New Hampshire

Almost unnoticed amid the debates over MX missiles, arms negotiations and gunboat diplomacy in Central America, the Russians are quietly waging—and apparently winning—a subversive campaign in New Hampshire.

We are not talking about a struggle for hearts and minds. We are talking about a campaign to quench American thirst and fill Soviet cash registers.

In April, [state] Representative Richardson Benton of Chester noticed bottles of Stolichnaya vodka for sale in a state liquor store in Hooksett. Patriot that he is, Mr. Benton went home and wrote to Liquor Commissioner Jean Wallin that in view of the Soviets' invasion of Afghanistan, it was inappropriate to sell Russian products in New Hampshire.

Not on your life. Stolichnaya vodka brings \$110,000 a year in sales statewide—about \$80,000 more than its nearest competitor. Citing profits that vodka sales bring to the state, and the Soviets' consequent support for the New Hampshire budget, Mr. Wallin told Mr. Benton to fight the Russians on another front.

Ah, capitalism! —The Concord (New Hampshire) Monitor.

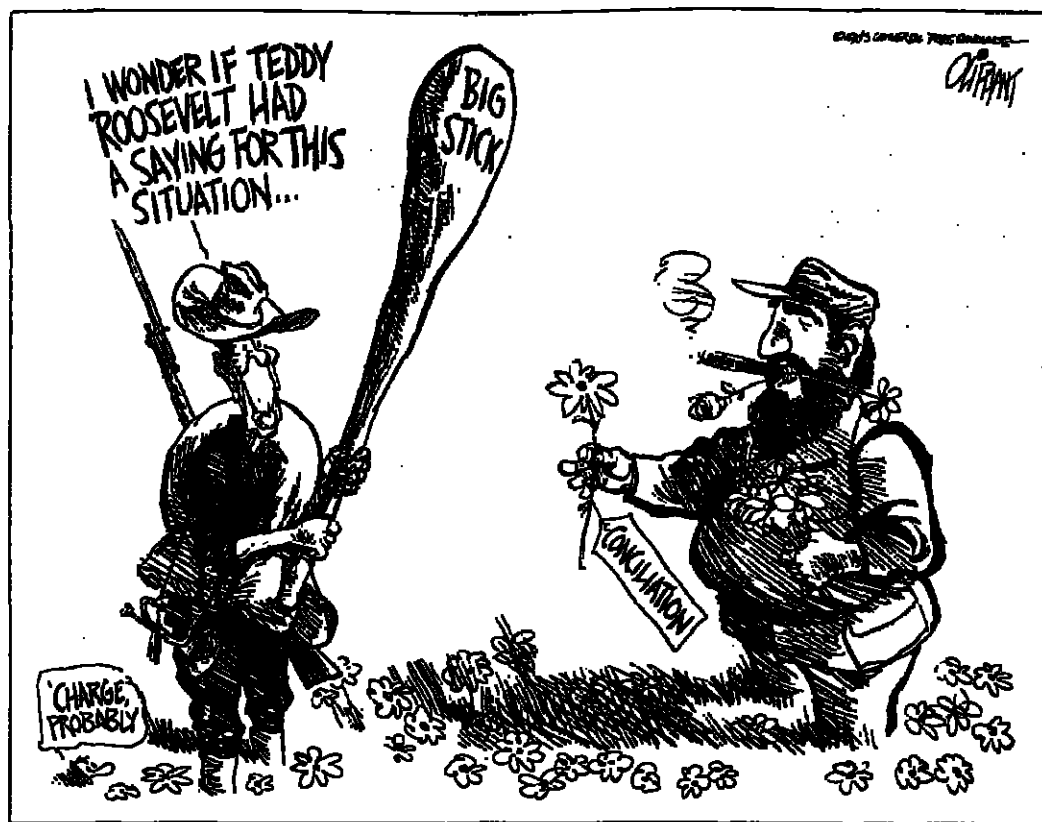
FROM OUR AUG. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Albanians Perplex Turks

ST. PETERSBURG — News received from Constantinople states that the central committee of the Young Turk Party is greatly perplexed by the anti-Constitutional movement among the Albanians, and by the agitation which is increasing in the Fourth Army Corps, the commander of which has been relieved of his command but refuses to give up his post. His officers declare themselves adversaries of the new regime. Most disturbing news is received from Asia Minor. Dervishes in the village of Erzeroum are haranguing the populace against the Young Turk Party.

1933: Return of the Samurai

TOKYO — Japan, declared War Minister Araki, has abandoned the idea of imitating the Occident, "which has led to so many disillusionments," and is returning to its ancient traditions as represented by the old military caste of the Samurai. The present generation in Japan commenced its education in the hard school of the great European nations, he said, and was dominated by the influence of Napoleon and secret diplomacy. He claimed bitter experience had taught Japan that the "pretended open diplomacy" of a later day is full of deceptions and must rely only on its own strength.



It's Time the U.S. Put Castro to the Test

By Joseph J. Sisco

WASHINGTON — Both the United States and Cuba have reacted positively to the peace process initiated by the Contadora countries—Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. It is time for Washington to test Fidel Castro. But any test must be realistic about what Washington can expect.

The legacy of the past will not be easily erased. In the 1960's, our aim was to undermine and overthrow Mr. Castro. Following the failure at the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis, the United States entered into an understanding with the Soviet Union: Moscow would not reintroduce strategic missiles in Cuba, and in return Washington pledged not to invade Cuba or seek to subvert the Cuban Government. We have sought to isolate Mr. Castro and, for the most part, our hemispheric friends have supported us. We have accepted, however reluctantly, a Cuban Marxist state as an accomplished fact.

Our complaints are real and not without substance. We should not buy the contention of some that it was our confrontational position that threw Mr. Castro to the Russians, helps keep him within their embrace and forced him to adopt Marxism and maintain this ideological bent for more than two decades. Mr. Castro is where he is because he took Cuba there. He had plenty of opportunity, after the overthrow of Fulgencio Batista, to move Cuba toward socialist, nationalist objectives unhampered by the United States.

The Reagan administration's display of power in Central America has not gone unnoticed in Havana, of course. Also, Mr. Castro is hurting. The Cuban revolution has not yielded hoped for economic benefits. Moreover, in 1986, Mr. Castro will face resumption of payment of Cuba's huge debt to Moscow.

Booming tensions from the United States would mean hard currency. Though the Cuban market is not significant for the United States, and we are not particularly interested in Cuban sugar, an easing of the trade embargo would be welcome in Havana. So would the ending of Mr. Castro's isolation in the Western Hemisphere. In addition, while remaining dependent on and allied to the Soviet Union, and maintaining a Soviet military presence strictly within the United States-Soviet understanding of 1962, 1970 and 1979, Mr. Castro would find it in his interest to change his status as nearly total hostage of Moscow.

The United States and Cuba have a long and varied agenda to discuss. We have every right to insist on compensation for expropriation of private property of United States citizens.

There should be an understanding on prisoner exchange and a return of those Cubans that Mr. Castro dumped on us from his prisons and mental institutions. There are also difficulties with drug trafficking and air piracy.

All of these are important, but the heart of the problem is Fidel Castro's unwillingness to keep his hands off other countries, in the Caribbean, Central America and worldwide.

He cannot and the United States should not expect him to give up his revolution in Cuba. He needs it to maintain his position at home. Moreover, conditions of poverty, injustice and inequality in the Southern Hemisphere make Castroism, with or without Fidel, attractive to the masses until such time as hemispheric governments can assure a better long-range alternative. Mr. Castro can continue to shout his Marxist slogans—provided he stops supplying the

rebels in El Salvador through the Nicaraguan conduit, pulls out his advisers and ends his meddling throughout the hemisphere.

A serious negotiation embracing such a broad agenda would tell us more clearly whether Mr. Castro is willing to moderate his conduct, whether he has any real interest in redressing the imbalance between Havana, Moscow and Washington.

The likelihood is that Mr. Castro is posturing—that he is not sufficiently concerned to negotiate seriously. But the United States ought to put the onus on him, if for no other reason than that it will strengthen the U.S. standing in the hemisphere, help develop additional support for our policy in Central America and help promote progress toward an essential consensus at home.

The writer, a former career diplomat and under secretary of state for political affairs, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

French Government Can't Fill Its Intellectual Void

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Compulsive summer reading for France's political class has been a newspaper debate over why the country's intellectuals have abandoned the Socialist government. The government itself launched the controversy.

Its official spokesman, Max Gallo, in private life a novelist, wrote in the French newspaper *Le Monde* that France's intellectuals have lost their sense of political commitment. They are no longer *hommes engagés*, as were the Gides and Mauriacs at the time of the Popular Front. He blamed this on the disillusionment of intellectuals with Marxism in the 1960s, and on the failure of the rebellion of May 1968 to produce much of lasting consequence. He suggested, as well, that it has become fashionable to be on the right.

He said that it was time for intellectuals again to take a hand in public affairs in support of the Socialists, because "it is not perhaps too much to say that the success of the left—and indeed, the destiny of France itself—depends in great measure on the movement of ideas."

The response to this must have poisoned the holidays of President François Mitterrand and his colleagues. Instead of sympathy, Mr. Gallo's article evoked a series of attacks upon the Socialist-Communist government as intellectuals explained why they indeed did not support it, or preferred at best to keep their distance from it.

There was also a cruel account in *Le Monde* of just how hard the Socialists have tried to recruit major intellectuals to government service, how strikingly they have failed, and how bitterly disappointed they are. The key case was that of Michel Foucault, the philosopher, well known in the United States and Canada, who was pressed, without success, to become cultural counselor in the French embassy in Washington. Other figures,

including the historian Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie and the political philosopher, Raymond Aron, have from the start been critics of the Socialists. Those intellectuals who accepted government posts were mostly from the second rank. Régis Debray, the writer and sometime Latin American revolutionary, who is a counselor to Mr. Mitterrand, and Jack Lang, a man of the theater, now minister of culture, have been the government's most-publicized intellectual members—other than Mr. Mitterrand himself. Neither carried much weight in intellectual circles before coming to office.

The government has turned to scientists to find friends, inviting them to dinners and receptions, naming them to committees and cultural missions, together with people from the theater and movies, and what Mr. Debray himself calls the "R.I." (*basée intelligentsia*), literally the "low intelligentsia" of teachers, researchers, and functionaries, who make up the base of the Socialist Party.

A principal reason the Socialists have sacrificed the wide sympathy they enjoyed before coming to power is their governmental coalition with the communists. But they have also lost because of what one of their critics in the current debate (a critic on the left) ferociously calls "the same myth." The same myth? The sacrifice of the economy to an ideology from beyond the grave. And then this cynicism, the [Socialists'] naming of their pals to committees and commissions (along with pedagogues of every kind, who denounce only the privileges they don't possess).

Yet the things being said against the Socialists in this affair (which goes on) offer little that is new. The criticisms reveal how distant the Socialist

Party is from the serious intellectual life of the country, and how inadequate its intellectual preparation for power really was, but they also show how little the intellectuals themselves seem to be able to contribute to the policy debate.

In this, Mr. Gallo can find his justification and his revenge. Part of the explanation for this undoubtedly lies in the fact that so many overriding problems of the present are economic in origin, and intellectuals (certainly as these are identified in France) are infrequently interested in economics or competent to deal with economic questions.

Another contributor to the debate quoted Saint-Just, that nobody governs innocently. This truth has contributed to the political disengagement of many intellectuals, their turn to the private and the particular, following the collapse of the utopian political thought of the past. Still another wrote that "socialism and culture are metaphysically contradictory and historically irreconcilable" because the egalitarianism of the former will not tolerate the exceptional. But that could just as well be said against democracy (and has been).

Mr. Gallo has pointed to something that is not peculiarly a French problem, but is most evident in France where the intellectuals' role in politics, and on the left, has been so large. The issues that dominate society today do not fit into the established formulas of political and social policy—for that matter, the sacrifice of the economy. Yet little of substance is offered in place of those old ideas. Where are the innovators? We live off ideas from the 18th and 19th centuries, and in economics, those of the early 20th. The major intellectual figures today are historians, literary critics, philosophers—and scientists. Public affairs are left to second-raters.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Brazilian Industry

Regarding "New Global Role in Industry Help Brazilian Automakers Weather the Recession" (IHT, July 26):

I am surprised that the Brazilian automobile industry will "weather" the recession in the country. The production of "world cars" will put national industries under the dependency of the economic strategy of the U.S. car industry and, above all, under the demand of the "world market," instead of the national market.

Historically, industrialization was conceived in Brazil to be articulated on the growth of the internal demand to lead the economic and social transformation of the country. Banks and the IMF, wishing a permanent surplus in the commercial balance of Brazil, press the country to obtain an increase of the industrial exports. This will subject the industrial structure—one of the most important conquests of the Brazilian people—to the sharp fluctuations of the international demand.

Brazil's agricultural sector has been already distorted by this economic mechanism. This kind of policy may be adequate to small countries like Singapore or Taiwan. But it will have disastrous effects on a country of 120 million inhabitants with continental dimensions.

L. F. de ALENCASTRO,
Associate Assistant of Brazilian Civilization, Université de Rouen, Paris.

Having the Vote

Regarding "Voting From Abroad" (Letters, July 21):

The law is indeed specific concerning voting rights of Americans overseas; however, it is quite different from what Mr. Landers contends. An American need not maintain a U.S. residence in order to vote in national

elections; he may vote for president and in congressional elections for the last state in which he resided. To vote in local elections (e.g. gubernatorial), he must qualify as a resident.

I share Mr. Landers' gratitude in being a citizen of a country which allows me to vote. But I do not feel "privileged" because I am allowed to do so while overseas.

BARBARA GUELFF,
Paris.

Smoking Footnote

In the sixteenth century, King James I of England described smoking in the following terms: "Loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, dangerous to the brain and dangerous to the lungs." The only thing that is new is the medical evidence proving him right!

PETER W. HOWARD,
Makati, Philippines.

Assad's Responsibility

Talcott W. Seelye writes in "AA More Careful Look at Assad's Syria" (IHT, July 21) that "Mr. Assad definitely wants the Golan Heights back, since he feels some personal responsibility for the loss of the Golan in 1967." So the man who butchered 10,000 of his own subjects has feelings. As long as personal feelings of dictators are to determine international boundaries, why not return Calais to the British? Queen ("Bloody") Mary took the loss badly.

DAVID HOSKY,
Ra'anana, Israel.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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	Vol	High	Low	Close	Change
Imco	2612	57	56	56	+
Smith	2244	17	17	17	+
Amstar	1678	32	31	31 1/2	+
Realt	1615	4	4	5	→
East	1300	99	87	9	+
Amgen	1295	19 1/2	18 1/2	19	→
Smith	1213	20	19	20	→
East	1201	16 1/2	16	16	→
Gelco	1174	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	→
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MF Mission to Venezuela Postponed, Sources Say

Caracas—The leader of an international Monetary Fund mission to Venezuela has put off scheduled economic talks with government officials, financial sources said Friday.

They said Mario Sosa was due in Caracas Friday for a second round of negotiations on an economic program for Venezuela, but did not arrive.

Earlier this week, the Venezuelan finance minister, Arturo Sosa, said the country would not accept a \$1.1 billion IMF loan in 1983 and that Venezuela did not need a strict economic program.

Mr. Sosa's announcement was criticized by Venezuela's creditors, who are insisting the government adopt a strict IMF program as a condition for rescheduling up to \$18.4 billion in foreign debt.

Banking sources were also skeptical the IMF would give its approval to the economic program drawn up by Mr. Sosa, which the government hopes will be sufficient for banks to agree to a rescheduling.

It was not immediately clear when Mr. Sosa would make the trip, and his nonappearance in Caracas was viewed with concern by bankers who are hoping for a quick agreement with the IMF.

Statements by Mr. Sosa on Thursday, to the effect that agreement with the fund may come after agreement with the 15-bank advisory committee, also appear to undermine the IMF's hopes that any real progress will be made before a new government is elected.

Mr. Sosa has already made it clear that Venezuela will not adopt unpopular moves recommended by the IMF.



George P. Shultz

U.S. Joins China in Opposing Railway Bond Ruling

By Mary Thomson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The State Department has joined China in asking a federal court in Birmingham, Alabama, to set aside a \$41.3-million default judgment against China in a dispute with U.S. citizens who hold 72-year-old railway bonds issued by the imperial Chinese government.

The motion, filed Thursday by the Justice Department, included an unusual personal affidavit from Secretary of State George P. Shultz. It said that, in the interest of U.S. foreign policy, the judgment should be set aside so the Chinese government can have "its day in court."

Mr. Shultz stressed in the affidavit that the issue was of extreme importance to the Chinese government. He said that at meetings last February in Beijing, the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, "personally expressed to me" his government's "serious concern about the default judgment."

By the time the bonds were to have matured in 1951, the current government had been in power for two years. It balked at honoring bond commitments made 40 years earlier by leaders that it considered corrupt exploiters of the Chinese people.

The lawsuit against China was filed in November 1979, shortly after the United States formally recognized the People's Republic of China, by a Birmingham attorney, W. Eugene Rutledge, representing more than 300 Americans who hold the bonds.

Mr. Rutledge, who won the \$41.3-million default judgment almost a year ago, described the State Department intervention Thursday as "unprecedented at best" and said the court ordered the default be

cause China refused to recognize the lawsuit. Charging "disrespectful treatment from my own government," Mr. Rutledge said he did not think China should have a second chance in court.

He is seeking court permission to seize Chinese assets in the United States to satisfy the judgment, but would not say which assets. "I'm afraid they'll ship it out of the country," he said. "I don't want them to know what I know they've got."

In July, after extensive discussions with U.S. diplomatic authorities, China retained an American attorney, Eugene Theroux of Baker & McKenzie, to handle the case.

Last Friday, in an unusual action, China filed papers in U.S. District Court in Birmingham asking that the case be dismissed. State Department sources said they believed this to be the first time that China ever had officially entered into a legal proceeding in a foreign country.

U.S. officials blame much of the problem on cultural misunder-

standings. For example, China has charged that Chinese translations of legal documents sent to them were "inaccurate, confusing and materially misleading." In addition, China claims that under the laws of sovereign immunity it is not under the jurisdiction of U.S. courts.

China says it intends to argue that the 1976 Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, which says sovereign immunity may not apply in certain cases involving commercial activities, cannot be applied retroactively to the 1911 bond issue.

Even if China were subject to U.S. law, a State Department official said, Alabama law provides a statute of limitations of 10 years on defaulted bond claims, which would have expired in 1961, 10 years after the maturity date of the bonds.

China is also expected to argue that many of the bonds are held not by the original purchasers, but by speculators who purchased them long after the maturity date, knowing at the time that they were in default.

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Aug. 19

Sales	High	Low	3pm	Net
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AGT	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
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SPORTS

Pine-Tar' Contest Concludes Quickly As Royals Triumph

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Twenty-five years after the first pine-tar incident, the New York Yankees and the Kansas City Royals completed a baseball game Sunday night. The finish was anticlimactic.

The men battled — one for the title, the other for the money — for four hours. In 9 minutes, the Yankees won it, 5-4, on the out, two-run home run that George Brett hit in the ninth inning.

The home run was challenged at the time by the Yankees manager, Steve Yast, but the umpires, because they agreed, it had too much pine tar on it. The homer was reinstated four days later by Lee MacPhail, the American League president, after a hearing.

Yast was not present for the hearing. He flew to New York from Kansas City with the team Thursday afternoon but did not accompany the Royals to Yankee Stadium. He and three other members of the team, including Manager Dick Howser, had been ejected by MacPhail for their heated reaction to the umpires' ruling on that bizarre day afternoon.

For several hours, the completion of the game Thursday night has been a topic of conversation among fans, because the Yankees intended to charge admission for the resumed game instead of allowing free admission for those who held tickets to the original game July 24 — Justice Orest V. Scola of the State Supreme Court in Bronx issued a preliminary injunction barring the completion of the game.

Sullivan said, "I guess I can't expect my determination to be in two words: Play ball." He said that the game under the original ticket policy would not cause the 14-year-old Lawrence Moron and Adam and Gregory D. Adams 6 and 7 — "irreparable harm," the standard that must be met for injunctive relief.

Sullivan indicated in his detailed testimony of the attorneys that he wanted a \$2.50 admission fee (for served seats) was prohibitive for many people, and he noted that the plaintiffs would be entitled to refunds if the lawsuits were ultimately successful.

After Sullivan's ruling, however, the Yankees reversed their policy and said that rain checks would be issued. But only 1,245 fans were seated at Yankee Stadium. The attendance at the July 24 part of the game was 33,944. The Yankees estimated that it had cost \$25,000 to resume the game.

Whereas Brett was the hero, or hero, of the first part of the game, Dan Quisenberry was the star of the moment for the Royals. The league's best relief pitcher this year, Quisenberry threw 10 pitches and retired Dan on a fly to center field, by Smalley on a fly to left field.

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and Oscar Gamble on a grounder to second base.

For his few minutes of work, Quisenberry gained his 33rd save.

George Frazier, who struck out Hal McRae for the third out in the Royal ninth, said, "It's over. All we have to do now is kick some butt and get back to where we were."

Before Frazier threw the first pitch he tossed to Ken Griffey at first. Tim Welke, the first-base umpire, signaled safe. Then Frazier threw to second base, and Dave Phillips signaled safe.

The Yankees, on Martin's instructions, were appealing that Brett had missed first base after hitting the home run. However, the American League office had anticipated the possibility of an appeal — the crew of umpires Thursday night was not the crew that umpired the game July 24 — and was prepared for it.

When Martin went out to discuss the matter with Phillips, the crew chief pulled a letter from his pocket. It was a notational statement from the umpires at the July 24 game confirming that both Brett and U.L. Washington, who had singled ahead of Brett's home run, had touched all of the bases.

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As the Brewers' success story, the miseries never stopped. The core of the Brewers' success story — Sutton, Mike Caldwell and Bob McClure — has a combined 25-26 record and an ERA over 4.40. When you have to give 27 starts in the penultimate season to a pitcher, you're in line for baseball sympathy.

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In fact, there are no shortage of chinks in the Brewer armor. Milwaukee, with its infant bullpen of the second-year man Pete Ladd (17

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San Francisco broke a 2-2 tie with two runs in its half of the third. With one out and Jack Clark on first, Jeff Leonard was safe on an error by Little, the shortstop, and Davis singled in Clark. John Rabb then doubled in Leonard. Montreal pulled within 4-3 in the seventh on a single by Flynn, a walk to pinch hitter Terry Crowley, a single by Raines and sacrifice fly by pinch hitter Al Oliver.

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The umpire Dave Phillips showing the Yankees manager, Steve Yast, an affidavit signed by the umpiring crew of July 24 certifying that the Royals' George Brett touched all bases after hitting his controversial "pine-tar" home run.

Goodbye to Harvey's Wallbangers— New Brewers Are 'Smart and Scrappy'

This is the second of five reports on the five contenders in the hotly contested American League East.

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

MILWAUKEE — Who ever thought that in just one year, the mighty Milwaukee Brewers, the biggest, proudest, broad-shouldered Big Blue Brew Crew, the desperado of the last World Series, would transform themselves into plucky underdogs?

Say goodbye to Harvey's Wallbangers. This Brewer team figures to have only one 20-homer man. Say hello to the New Brew Crew, a team vastly different and almost as good as its predecessor. Hustle has replaced muscle.

Gone are the three most visible Brewers of 1982: Gorman Thomas, Rolfie Fingers and Pete Vuckovich. That trio — the reigning American League home run champion and the league's two most recent Cy Young winners — cultivated an evil look, played rough and won through crafty intimidation.

Thomas has been traded, and Vuckovich and Fingers are rehabilitating bad arms. Their disappearance is equivalent to the Reds so powerful, since Joe Morgan and Tony Perez, or the Yankees losing Thurman Munson, Sparky Lyle and Catfish Hunter.

"They were well-defined personalities," their teammate Ted Simmons said, "but that doesn't necessarily mean they were the main factor in our success."

The Brewers have altered their outlook and playing style to adjust to their drastically altered personnel. Last season, Milwaukee looked so powerful, since the most runs in a generation, that their World Series defeat seemed a fluke. Surely, the Brewers would be back to correct the misimpression that they could be beaten. What would they

do with Don Sutton around for a season, not a month?

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4 Pan Am Records Set in Swim Events

By Robert Facher

Washington Post Service

CARACAS — Pan American games records were broken in four of the five swimming events Thursday night, with emotional victories by Ricardo Prado of Brazil and Kathy Balk of Canada ending U.S. domination for a night, at least.

It was the fifth event that may have meant the most in the long run, however, as Sippy Woodhead returned to the victory stand after a long absence by winning the 200-meter freestyle.

Woodhead owns the world record for the event, and in the 1979 Pan Am Games she won five gold medals. But Thursday's victory was her first in a major long-course race since the dual meet against the Russians in 1981.

Woodhead, 19, attended the University of Texas, then Southern California; she lost her coach and her confidence, and at one time seriously considered quitting the sport. But on Thursday as she spoke between congratulatory hugs from happy teammates, she seemed to possess her old confidence.

"I wanted to keep my mind clear, use proper strategy and pay attention to what was going on," Woodhead said. "I was real relaxed for the first time in three years. I was confident and I swam my own race."

"Even a week ago, when I was up on the blocks, I was scared to death. My heart would beat 300 times a minute. It's been a few years since I swam like this and I'm excited about it."

Woodhead, third at the 100-meter mark, turned it on in the last 50 meters to beat Mary Weyde, the U.S. champion, and Julie Deignan of Canada.

With its shooters winning four more gold medals, the United States finished the fourth day of competition with 39 gold medals and 77 overall. Cuba, the runner-up, had 29 golds and 63 overall; Canada had six golds and 40 total medals.

The only question about Prado's runaway victory in the 400-meter individual was whether he could break his own world record. He missed by almost two seconds with a time of 4:21.43.

The crowd chanted, "Bra-zil," when Prado reached the starting area and repeated it as Prado walked around the pool following his victory.

"I knew how much everyone wanted me to win, but I tried not to think about it," said Prado, a student at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. "I was nervous, then with all the confusion here I couldn't get motivated."

But last night my delegation put me up in a hotel and, even though they were saying, "We're doing this for you, you'd better win," I felt a lot better today."

Bald won the 200-meter breaststroke in 2:35.53, edging Susan Rapp, an American. After teammate Adam O'Connell, the Commonwealth Games champion, was disqualified in the morning preliminaries for using an illegal kick.

O'Connell has a disjuncted knee, which makes the required breaststroke kick difficult. She has been disqualified three times this year after having been permitted to use her unusual kick in the world championships.

"Before I swam, I told her, 'This

one's for you,'" Bald said. "I was basically thinking of Anne while I swam. It made me cause more to try to win. The gold is nice to have, but I think Anne deserved it."

Rapp agreed that O'Connell was the best in the field. "She had 2:33 this morning, so she probably would have won," Rapp said. "This is my first big meet like this, although I was on the 1980 Olympic team, and I'm pleased to finish second. I wish my time (2:37.91) had been a little bit faster, though."

Matt Gribble, a University of Miami senior, got the United States off to a fast start by winning the 100-meter butterfly in 54.25 seconds, with his teammate Pablo Morales second.

A downpour stopped while the swimmers were on the blocks, and a subsequent false start did not help their composure, so Gribble was philosophical about his inability to lower his own world record of 53.44.

"We were all a little cold and a little tight when we got out of the water after the false start," Gribble said. "That made it tough. When I'm cold on the blocks, I usually stiffen up in the last 50 and it definitely had an effect on me."

The third U.S. gold medal of the night in swimming came in the 800-meter freestyle relay, with David Larson, Rich Sager, Bruce Hayes and Rowdy Gaines clocking 7:23.63 to cut 7/10 seconds off the Pan Am record.

In diving, Greg Louganis won the gold medal and fellow American David Buringer took the bronze in the men's three-meter springboard competition.

Louganis, who received perfect 10 scores on three dives, never trailed in the event and totaled 724.02 points. Abel Ramirez of Cuba won the silver over Buringer. Ramirez totaled 631.26 points and Buringer 616.35.

Thursday's Finals
Men's 100-meter butterfly — 1. Matt Gribble, U.S., 54.25; 2. Pablo Morales, U.S., 54.25; 3. Rafael Vidal, Venezuela, 54.27.

Men's 200-meter breaststroke — 1. Adam O'Connell, U.S., 2:35.53; 2. Susan Rapp, U.S., 2:37.91; 3. Kim Rotherham, U.S., 2:39.00.

Men's 400-meter individual — 1. Ricardo Prado, Brazil, 4:21.43; 2. Jeff Kostel, U.S., 4:27.29; 3. He, Peier Cohen, Canada, and Mike O'Brien, U.S., 4:30.42.

Men's 800-meter freestyle relay — 1. U.S. (David Larson, Rich Sager, Bruce Hayes and Rowdy Gaines), 7:23.63; 2. Brazil, 7:27.7; 3. Venezuela, 7:32.02.

Women's 200-meter breaststroke — 1. Kathy Balk, Canada, 2:35.53; 2. Susan Rapp, U.S., 2:37.91; 3. Kim Rotherham, U.S., 2:39.00.

Women's 400-meter individual — 1. Kathy Balk, Canada, 5:01.12; 2. Mary Weyde, U.S., 5:02.21; 3. Julie Dolan, Canada, 5:02.24.

Men's 100-meter butterfly — 1. Matt Gribble, U.S., 54.25; 2. Pablo Morales, U.S., 54.25; 3. Rafael Vidal, Venezuela, 54.27.

Men's 200-meter breaststroke — 1. Adam O'Connell, U.S., 2:35.53; 2. Susan Rapp, U.S., 2:37.91; 3. Kim Rotherham, U.S., 2:39.00.

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ART BUCHWALD

Catching Up on the News

WASHINGTON—Every time I go on vacation my secretary leaves a memo to catch me up on news events I missed:

My Lord, things have been quiet since you've been away. We have sent AWACS and F-15s to Egypt in case we have to go to war with Libya, which now seems to be at war with Chad. Looked up Chad on the map for you. It is a landlocked country below Libya bordering the Sudan on one side and Niger and Nigeria on the other. We have the aircraft carrier Eisenhower off Libya as a warning to Qaddafi that he's pushing his luck if he keeps supplying rebels, who are trying to overthrow the legal government of Chad. Called State Department to find out the name of the head of Chad whom we are supporting. They said they'd get back to me, but never did.

While you were away there was a military coup in Upper Volta, which is in Africa below Mali, and above the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo and Benin. The new ruler of Upper Volta is a Libyan-backed officer (State Department said they would give him his name as soon as they had it). We are watching Upper Volta situation carefully because it probably will not send any aircraft carriers there since it's located right smack in the middle of the continent and very inconvenient for gunboat diplomacy.

I almost forgot to tell you. They also had a military coup in Guatemala in Central America. Guatemala is just below Mexico and above Honduras. The Defense Minister Oscar Mejia Victores overthrew the born-again dictator Efraim Rios Montt whom Mejia Victores accused of being a religious fanatic. (Note this is the first time this has been used as an excuse for a coup in Central America.) General Mejia Victores is calling for free elections and a return to democratic principles so our navy is staying out of it.

Not too much new out of Honduras except we are still planning to hold large maneuvers down there and have sent in more advisers to beef up the Honduran Army, as a signal to Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviet Union to keep their hands off El Salvador. We have a

naval fleet off each coast to make sure that Nicaragua gets the message, but are still denying vehemently that we want to overthrow Sandinista government. The president said we always station naval ships off Nicaragua waters when we hold hemisphere maneuvers in our own backyard.

In the meantime U.S. Ambassador Richard Stone is trying to work something out with the El Salvador rebels to have them participate in the elections which will be held this fall, either before or after the maneuvers in Honduras. While Stone is talking to the rebels, Henry Kissinger has been appointed to head up a commission to find a solution to the Central American crisis. The president is hoping Henry will give him a viable Central American policy by next February. In the meantime the president is going ahead with covert operations in the area whether Congress says he can or not. Have enclosed map so I don't have to explain where these countries are.

While all this is going on in Central America the Israelis are pulling back in Lebanon and the Syrians are still in the Bekaa Valley. We have a fleet standing off Lebanon in case this situation deteriorates which it is likely to do unless Robert McFarlane, who has taken Habib's place in Middle East negotiations, is able to persuade all foreign troops to get out of the country.

Did I tell you what happened to the American dollar while you were gone? It's the strongest it's been in years, which is great for the American tourists but playing havoc with U.S. exports. We've outpaced ourselves from world markets. France has accused us of purposely strengthening the dollar to wreck the French economy. They are so mad they won't help us figure out what to do about Chad.

Most important news you missed while on vacation: George Brett of the Kansas City Royals hit a home run with two much pine tar on his bat, and Dave Winfield of the Yankees was arrested for killing a seagull in Toronto with a baseball. No, I haven't gone crazy. I'm just reporting the facts as they are.

Your Humble Servant,
Cathy

By Henry Pleasants

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—The entry under the name of "Mancini, Henry (b. Cleveland, 1914)" in the New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians is brief:

"American composer and conductor. He studied flute and piano as a child, and attended the Juilliard School, but his studies were interrupted by war service with the U.S. Air Force. After the war he continued composition studies with Krumpholtz, Castelnuovo-Tedesco and Sondheim. He began composing for films and television in 1952, joining the music department of the Universal-International studios. Within six years he had contributed scores to over 100 films, including 'Breakfast at Tiffany's' with the song 'Moon River', displaying a sophisticated popular style. He has received three Oscars."

He has, in fact, received four Oscars, plus 16 Academy Award nominations and 20 Grammy awards. He has had seven gold albums, has been the recipient of four honorary doctorates from U.S. universities, and has conducted many of the world's leading symphony orchestras in concert of music from film scores by himself and others.

It was in this latter capacity that he appeared at the Barbican last week, conducting the London Symphony Orchestra in four concerts and two programs, each program played on two successive evenings, and attended by larger audiences than the LSO has been drawing to the Barbican for its more traditional programs. It was one of London's best kept secrets. Not a word from any music critic or music reviewer in any of London's four daily and three Sunday "national" newspapers.

The LSO? Well, not quite. Henry Mancini with a symphony orchestra cannot be truly Mancini without a nucleus of fingers from the jazz world in which he lived as pianist-arranger for the Glenn Miller-Tex Beneke Band just after the war. At the Barbican he had Cecil Welch on trumpet, Jack Gilroy on drums, Lew Fothergill on guitar and Tony Coe on tenor sax, the latter extemporizing magically on the "Pink Panther" theme.



Composer Mancini: Jazz and the Pink Panther.

The pulse of jazz, and the picturesque contours of the jazz phrase, have been essential to the Mancini sound ever since, almost single-handedly, and apparently unbeknownst to Grove, he changed the course of underscore writing with his music for the TV series "Peter Gunn" 25 years ago, following with "Mr. Lucky" in 1960 and more recently, the "Pink Panther" features, all in collaboration with producer Blake Edwards.

The change in film scoring wrought principally by Mancini—basically a modification of the former European symphonic idiom of Max Steiner, Alfred Newman, Max Waxman, Erich Korngold and Bernard Herrmann to embrace the Afro-American idiom of jazz and related popular styles—has been viewed askance by traditionalists. This is reflected in the absence of any reference to "Peter Gunn," "Mr. Lucky" and "The Pink Panther" in the Grove entry, and the absence of the name of Henry Mancini in the 6th volume devoted to the New Grove to "Film Music."

Those jazz composer-arrangers who followed him from the world of jazz to the world of film, notably Lalo Schifrin, Johnny Mandel, Quincy Jones, Michel Legrand, Burt Bacharach and John Barry, are similarly ignored, although some are briefly noted as jazz composers and arrangers under their own names.

The moral to be drawn from

this would seem to be that, in the eyes of the musical establishment, while it is all right for a composer—even a jazz composer-arranger—to write under pseudonyms for films, it is not all right for him to be only a film composer.

Many reputable composers have written for films—Prokofiev, Honegger, Shostakovich, Walton, Copland, Auric and Thomson, to name a few—but their film composition has been rather a sideline, and is treated as such in their extensive lineage in Grove, which concentrates on what they have contributed to concert hall and opera house.

But to be only a film composer—that's something else. As Christopher Palmer puts it in his "Film Music" article in the New Grove, "Hollywood composers have been rather isolated from the rest of musical life, and sometimes regarded as disreputable." That last adjective can be underlined for a film composer who comes from the popular or Afro-American side of the musical divide. His position calls to mind B.B. King's rueful thoughts about being a blues singer in a black community given to looking down on the blues as primitive: "It's like being black twice!"

It is tarmat for writing music to order, for substituting his talent and his artistic integrity to the requirements and whims of producers and directors, which is precisely what every opera and court composer in Europe did for

impressarios, singers and royalty in 17th- and 18th-century Europe. And he is tarred for not writing music tailored to a concert or opera format—as if nothing else were music.

What he writes may do his job brilliantly and effectively, but it doesn't stand up—at least to his satisfaction—in the venues populated by music critics. Movie reviewers have their eyes on the picture and their ears on the dialogue, seldom pausing to reflect on how the music may influence their perception.

There is something paradoxical in this: for the film composer, whether writing for movies or television, is writing the only new music today for which there is a steady and urgent demand. He writes for money, not for grants, benevolent commissions and tenured positions at universities.

Should this disqualify him for respectability, however excellent the product? Charles Champlin, entertainment editor of the Los Angeles Times, doesn't think so: "A very large slice of the world knows Henry Mancini as the composer who gave us 'Moon River' and many other classic anthems without which our lives would be thinner and duller. He is also the thoroughgoing composer-arranger who, with the cool, small group jazz sound he created for 'Peter Gunn' started a one-man revolution in the way television music could and ought to sound."

Or Mancini himself: "The milk of sacred cows has a way of turning sour. The entire music scene is constantly changing, leaving the narrow-minded and the lazy behind. The truly professional writer must keep up with the ever shifting scene. The man who writes for hire has an obligation, if only to himself, to keep an open mind and to absorb new ideas."

As film composers, Mancini and his Hollywood colleagues may seem to be men without a musical country, or at least without a musical country recognized by the establishment. But Mancini did not invent the term "film composer," with its pejorative connotations. He was a composer. On documents where one is required to specify one's occupation his entry is: "Composer."

PEOPLE
Kennedy and the Tusk

Senator Edward Kennedy admits that his son took a walrus tusk from an Alaskan game sanctuary, but the Massachusetts Democrat says he thought the law was in his favor. The tusk was taken by Kennedy's 16-year-old son, Patrick, while he and his father were on a fishing trip on Alaska's Bristol Bay. Biologists stationed at the Bristol Bay State Game Sanctuary, home to about 10,000 bull walrus, said they warned Kennedy not to take the tusk. But Kennedy said Thursday he believed "from a previous visit up here" that the law permitted his son to take the tusk as long as it was registered with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The 24-inch ivory tusk, valued at about \$200, has been turned over to officials in Anchorage for a ruling in the dispute.

Stirling Eide, regional supervisor for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, said reports on the incident were received by radio from two biologists stationed on the island about 375 miles southwest of Anchorage. The biologists also said planes carrying Kennedy and his party on a fishing expedition buzzed the walrus herd and improperly landed their aircraft without permission. Kennedy and his son were among a party of eight traveling in two single-engine planes. "I regret any misunderstanding," Kennedy told the Anchorage Daily News. The buzzing incident, the senator said, occurred because the pilot-guide did not have the right radio frequency to contact the ground, so he circled the station several times before landing.

King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya of Nepal will pay a state visit to Spain next month, the royal palace announced in Madrid. The announcement said the trip would take place during the third week of September. Birendra will be the first Nepalese monarch to make a state visit to Spain. The palace said Birendra was invited by Spain's monarch, Juan Carlos, who visited Nepal earlier this year.

Greece's first legitimate nudist don't yet have the shipping, he said. Christmas Oassia to their club, the newly-founded Greek Nudist Club said. "We had an inquiry from Ms. Oassia about joining us but we think she would do more

harm than good. We're an organization for serious nudists and we don't need rich or famous people. Vice President Jimmy Carter said the Greek Nudist Club was officially recognized on Wednesday under the Socialist government, new bill permitting nudists to own and sunbathe freely on Greek beaches. The bill is expected to become law later this month.

On an October afternoon five years ago, a man in a black clerical suit flagged down a bus in the mountains southwest of Rome. The hitchhiker said he had to get to the Vatican by 4:30 P.M. The bus driver, Candido Nardi, obliged and his passenger reached Vatican City in time to join the conclave that elected the new pope. The hitchhiker was Cardinal Karol Wojtyla and Thursday, as Pope John Paul II, he met Nardi again and thanked him. The story came to light when the pope paid a four-hour visit to the ancient mountain town of Palestrina, near the sanctuary of Montserrat, where he had made regular spiritual retreats as a young priest studying in Rome. On Oct. 14, 1978, Cardinal Wojtyla spent the hours before the start of the conclave in prayer at Montserrat, but when it was time to return to the Vatican he was asked to start. The cardinal, dressed in a simple black priest's suit, walked to the village of Capranica where he begged a ride to Palestrina to catch a regularly scheduled bus for the Vatican. Nardi, 48, raced down the 12½ miles of winding mountain roads to Palestrina in 17 minutes. The cardinal caught his bus and arrived at the Vatican in time to join the conclave in the Sistine Chapel. Two days later, on Oct. 16, 1978, the conclave elected him pope.

Britain's Samantha Druce, aged 12 years and 120 days, Friday became the youngest girl ever to be in the English Channel. Audrey Scott, secretary of the Channel Swimming Association reported, Samantha made it across the 21-mile (33-kilometer) distance separating England and France in an estimated time of 15 hours and 27 minutes, the association reported, snatching the title from another British girl, Alison Wetherby, who had held it for only four hours.

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